DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST EN
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. V NO. 157 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

PERSIAN GULF

S. N. CO., LTD.

are despatched at regular inter-
sian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.
2nd class passengers' accommoda-
passengers also carried.
er particulars regarding fares,
eamers and dates of departure of
essels will be furnished on appli-

TANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

15, Rampart Row.

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tion on Request.

RANADE & CO.,

mbay No. 4.

MOHIDIN MASTER.

eadows St, Fort,

BOMBAY.

UNIQUE COLLECTION
INDIAN AND
HINAWARE

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Buildings, Fort,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Mad... BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Taroy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Soerabaya, Haiphong, Hoilo

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia, AGENTS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on their Agencies and Branches and also on Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake General Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF IN... LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew.
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

D. SMART,
Agent.

46, Churchgate Street.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896,

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw.
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

ALL INDIA

United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of

SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED

in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:

Messrs. DALVI & SONS,

31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

Best European Comforts.

Lieut. Pearce writes:—"We stayed here a fortnight and found it the best Hotel in Deolali. Everything was most clean and cooking quite good, charges were very moderate."

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

... KHANA,

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
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BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA. A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KARACHI.—Hafiz A. G. Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam B. Sherkar.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MASSEUR SPECIALIST in Insomnia, Nerve Depression, Hysteria, Lumbago, Constipation. Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Neuritis, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further particulars and testimonials apply to Box No. 932, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8741

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS—English, Mathematics. Commenced 1st July. Meeting daily (7-30 to 9 a.m.), Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Bombay. 8743

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For employment in a Mofussil Mill for the posts of Clerks, two or three GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES on a starting salary of Rs. 40, per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8716

WANTED—GRADUATES, including one SCIENCE man. Pay Rs. 50 to 60 according to qualifications with prospects. Apply stating 2nd Language and optional subject with testimonials if any to HEAD MASTER, Edward Memorial High School, Kaira. 8749

WANTED—An M.A., strong in Languages or History, for the higher classes of Parsi High School, Panchgani. Handsome salary to a competent man. One experienced in teaching line preferred. Apply stating salary expected, to the PRINCIPAL. 8746

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Turpentine, and Bel-tel. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree. Post No. 9. 8744

WANTED

WANTED—A HORSE, young and sound going in harness. Apply S. F. BILIMORIA, Hughes Road. 8740

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND DISPENSARY in Bombay. Reply Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bomvay Chronicle." 8745

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—15—20 H.P. and 30—35 H.P. Induction Motors A. C. 750 to 720 revs. 3 phase 50 cycle 460 to 480 volts either new or second-hand. Reply stating price etc, to THE KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd. Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. 8718.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—Available with the Indus River Commission at Karachi, a MULTI-TUBULAR MARINE BOILER. Diameter 8ft.—9in. Length 9ft.—0in. Can be inspected at Kotri, North-Western Railway. Further particulars on application. Offers will be received up to 1st August 1917. F. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer in Sind.
Karachi, 27th June, 1917. 8742

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bandra No. 45 Kane Road, facing the Sea. Apply to H.H.W., c/o Messrs. King, King Co., Bombay. 8696

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpatli Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big porch on which stands spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso Pier, Mangoes, etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, Stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces, servants outhouses store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the Compound; otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The Bungalow belongs to the late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer Bombay Municipality Please apply to H.H.W., Co. Messrs. KING KING and Co., Post Box 110, Bombay. 8697

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 3-4, Medows Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, 3rd July 1917, to transact the following business:

1. To receive the Directors' Report, the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for a quarterly audit, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The Company's TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 27th June, 1917 to 11th July, 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 12th June, 1917.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

THE DRAWING of this lottery having been restrained at 2-30 p.m., to-day by order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten, at the instance of Sir Dorab Tata, until the further order of the Court, no drawing took place. The date on which the drawing will be commenced will be duly published in the Local Press.

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary.
W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd July 1917. 8752.

NOTICE.

THE KURLA PUBLIC are hereby informed that the Annual Accounts of this Municipality for the year 1916-17, are published for information of the public in the town.

(Sd.) S. S. BILGRAMI.
President,
Kurla Municipality.

29-6-17. 8739

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAIAN MARU" having arrived on the 2nd instant, from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on a cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil, P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8824 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SITARAM PURSHOTTUM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring about 335 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less situate at Khatterally Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the West by the said Khatterally Lane and by a portion of the land belonging to the Vendor and acquired by the Municipality, on the South by the property of Ramnath Khatri on the East by the property of Kapol Bania community and on the North by the property of Kapol Bania community and a Dharamshala belonging to the said community bearing Ward Nos. 1038, 1037(1) and 1037(2) and Street Nos. 29 and 28 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/7521 and 7550.

Dated this 3rd day of July 1917.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
8750 Panchmer's, Attorneys.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

The shortage of shipping and the restrictions imposed on exports from England has emphasized the importance of the greater use of the numerous food stuffs and other commodities which are produced in India. This necessitates advertising and in the first instance probably no better way of doing this can be found than by holding an Exhibition of various edible and other products which are manufactured or prepared in India. It is suggested that these products can and should be used in far greater quantities than at present especially by those who have hitherto relied largely on imports from Europe.

In response to numerous inquiries from ladies who are experiencing the above difficulties in housekeeping, the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has resolved to hold an Exhibition of the above character in Bombay provided an adequate response is obtained from the various producers and manufacturers in India.

The following purposes would be served by such an Exhibition, viz:—

(1)—To make Indian Manufactures more widely known and to help Indian Trades by showing where and how products of this country can be obtained.

(2)—To reduce demands on Great Britain and her Allies.

(3)—To save tonnage.

(4)—To make people less dependent on supplies from abroad particularly in war time.

(5)—To lessen the difficulties of housekeeping in war time.

It is proposed to comprise in this Exhibition articles such as tinned meats, sausages, sugar, bacon, soap, breakfast foods, jams, preserved fruits, pickles, chocolates, tea, coffee, beer and other beverages, butter, cheese, and other commodities and also household requisites such as linen, glass, china, brushes and brooms.

For this purpose the Women's Branch will be grateful for the hearty co-operation of all Firms, Merchants and private individuals throughout India who may be in a position to afford information regarding such products, and especially of those who are engaged in their manufacture.

The Women's Branch will also be obliged if all FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS who MANUFACTURE or VEND such COMMODITIES and wish to exhibit samples of the same will kindly intimate to the Hon. Secretary thei desire to do so. It should of course be understood that the samples must be supplied and conveyed to and from the place in Bombay selected for the Exhibition free of cost. No charge will be made to such exhibitors for the actual exhibition of their products but the exhibits will be at the risk of the exhibitors.

List of commodities will be required with their names, places of production, approximate prices, quantities that can be supplied and time required to comply with orders and should reach the Honorary Secretary at the latest by 15TH JULY 1917.

Anyone wishing to have special space allotted for the display of exhibits should apply to the Honorary Secretary. The acceptance of exhibits and the allotment of all spaces will be at the discretion of the Women's Branch.

No sample should be forwarded until advice is received to do so.

It is proposed to charge an entrance fee for visitors to the Exhibition. The net proceeds, if any, after paying expenses, will be given to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

The movement has the hearty support of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PRESIDENT:—HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.
HONORARY SECRETARY FOR EXHIBITION:—J. E. JACKSON, Esq.
Address:—Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Mayo Road, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night —— To-night

Commences

The Greatest—the Best and the first

SPANISH LOVE SERIAL

AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA,

ELDORADO

Justice—32,000 feet.—Justice

or

Barcelona and her Mystries.

To-night —— To-night

I take my Revenge
You will be unanimous in your praise
Love—Hate—Surprise—Revenge—Tragedy

David Roscoe, falsely accused, will be sentenced and deported into exile—What will become of his poor widowed Mother? What of his loving sweetheart Clara??

TO-NIGHT "JUSTICE"

EVERY NIGHT: 1 Waterproof at 7 p.m. Show.

Thousands of people saw the world's greatest Serial.

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

during the last three days and they were amazed
—staggered—astounded!

Never as such a mighty Serial of world-wide repute been screened before in Bombay—never would you see such tremendously exciting Serial hereafter!

LADIES!—PLEASE NOTE!

We have given a special concession to Ladies by admitting them at HALF RATES if Firt Class from Monday to Friday and take full advantage of this Splendid Offer. at the

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

A CLEAN AND EXCITING PICTURE BILL.

"CONSCIENCE"

This is a 4-reel detective drama showing the danger of capital punishment. The wrong man is electrocuted for a murder, and a year later the real culprit is brought to book by the workings of his guilty conscience.

"X 3"

A 3-reel drama in which a Bank Cashier becomes mixed up with a gang of note counterfeiters and is murdered. An innocent man is arrested but clever detective work clears his character and reveals the criminals.

The latest.

PATHE GAZETTE

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

The New

GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.

Presents

This season's highly Popular Musical Comedy

THE

GAY MAID

Produced by

STEVE BUCKINGHA

The Comedy will be Preceded

OUR BRILLIANT VAR

Augmented by

Our Exclusive 2 part Dra

ENMITY OF H

THURSDAY, NEXT JULY

SPECIAL ATTRACTIO

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN

A BRILLIANT UP-TO-DATE TOPICAL REVUE

ROUND THE TO

Specially written for the Ga
—In the following Scen
IN BOMBAY FROM ME
THE LAKHS SHE LAC
MOSTOCK'S MACARONI ME
SHOULD A WOMAN T
FOX TROT MAD.
REVUE ARTISTES
THE SORROWS OF SA
and
"UGLIES" FROM THE EX

IMPER

"ALWAYS A GOOD
7, 8-45 and 10-3
TO-NIGH
THE
"SHIELDING - S
13th and 14th E

THE ROYAL ART

British Official W

TOOTH A

A new Mutt ar
Series of carto

THROUGH 'Q

A City of Fr
COLOURED

"BUSTING THE L

COMIC

Absolutely the finest in Bombay

LAMINGTON

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30
8-30
10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.
This week's Problem.
THE WEAKER STRAIN.
The 9th Story from
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
Will you find for yourself this time
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
The most interesting of the past Series.

THE PROGRESS OF FRENCH SCIENCE
In the cause of the Glorious Wounded of France.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.

An evening with the world's greatest comedian

ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

CHARLIE CHAPLIN WEEK

CHARLIE in "Lightning and Thunder"
CHARLIE "in the Park"
CHARLIE "By The Sea"
CHARLIE "What Might Have Been"
CHARLIE at the THEATRE.

Commencing soon. Return of Famous Illusionist.
Maurice E. Bandman presents the World Famous Chinese Conjurer.

CHUNG LING SOO

In a performance of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism
Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN and FULL LONDON COMPANY.

FREE OFFER.

Perfect health, lasting wealth and the happiest life are achieved by reading and acting up to the advice of the ancient sages. These advices are embodied in our
Vaidya Vidya,
An invaluable Ayurvedic treatize sent
Gratis and Post Free.
Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
MADAN MANJARI PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

HIGHGRADE CUTLERY & SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
KHAN & Co
INVENTORS OF THE KHAN RAZORS
209 CORNWALLIS ST CALCUTTA
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADERS

Bombay Agent:—
THE BOMBAY S[illegible] CO.
OPERATIVE STOR[illegible] TD.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, July 2.

Monsoon continues strong in northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, the Punjab, Kashmir Northwest Frontier Province, Rajputana, Gujarat Central Provinces, Konkan; local in Bihar and Orissa United Provinces, Central India east and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in north-east Baluchistan and Madras. The chief amounts are:—Akyab four inches Tavoy, Lashio, and Sibsager one and half, Cherrapunji six, Tezpur Cox's Bazar, Bogra and Jalpaiguri two, Darjeeling one and half. Naya Dumka two, False Point, Gaya Benares and Ambala one and half, Rawalpindi three, Multan and Gulmarg one, Jaipur and Surat two Ahmedabad one and half, Dwarka one Nowgong two, Hoshangabad one and half, Chanda and Jagdalpur one, Karwar one and half.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in north and east Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 2nd, 1916	June 1st to July 2nd, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.16	15.56	23.55	40.44
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.10	17.00	21.08	37.28
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.11	16.85	20.87	38.26
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.15	16.82	22.07	43.26
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.616 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.9 Deg
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78.8 "
Dew Point	77.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.856 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	6.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 9 "
Minimum "	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Mean rate of Wind do. do.	221 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.21 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.21 "
Do. do. year	18.10 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd July	0.02 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	m 9 42	28 7	2	m	2 24	16 8
Tues	3	8 59m	25 6	3	m	3 22m	20 10
		m 10 30	27 9		m	3 24	15 10
Wed	4	9 59m	26 1	4	m	4 22m	20 1
		m 11 15	28 9		m	4 12	15 1
Thur	5	10 58m	26 9	5	m	5 18m	19 2
		m 11 55	29 7		m	4 58	14 6
Fri	6	11 44m	27 4	6	m	5 57m	18 4
		0 36m	30 3		m	5 48	14 2
Sat	7	m 0 32	27 9	7	m	6 42m	17 6
		1 17m	30 3			7 24m	17 0
Sun	8	m 1 21	27 11	8	m	7 12	15 1
		1 59	29 11			8 10m	16 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
2 (Monday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m.
3 (Tuesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 20m
4 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m
5 (Thursday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20 m
6 (Friday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m
7 (Saturday)	6h. 7m.	7h 20m.
8 (Sunday)	6h. 7m.	7h 20 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1917 June 19d, 6h 22·2m. p.m.: First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 34·4m p.m.: Full Moon. July 5d. 3h. 10 5m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d, 5h. 41·9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Multan has had 1.10in., Rawalpindi 2.81in., Hissar 0.15in., Ambala 1.40in. and Delhi 0.73in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab and at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.19in., and Allahabad 0.34in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.32in., Jodhpur 0.35in., Ajmer 0.57in., Jaipur 2.19in., Kotah 0.70in. and Mount Abu 0.74in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper and temperature is in defect in Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0.15in., Dwarka 0.98in., Veraval 0.33in., Rajkot 0.60in., Surat 2 43in., Ahmedabad 1.72in., and Deesa 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division and local in the southern half; Jubbulpore has had 0.40in., Hoshangabad 1.32in., Khandwa 0.27in., Akola 0.19in. and Nagpur 0.30in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.16in., Ratnagiri 0.73in., Mormugao 1.01in., and Karwar 1.48in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0.10in. and Belgaum 0.22in. Skies ar emoderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in north-west India, the Central Provinces and Gujarat and on the south Coromandel coast but decreased in Central India West and Malabar; it has been nearly general in the Punjab, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Gujarat, the northern half of the Central Provinces and the Konkan and on the south Coromandel coast, and local in the United Provinces, the southern half of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. Only isolated showers have occurred in Malabar. Seas are rough from Karachi to Karwar and winds are stronger than even yesterday on the Sind and Kathiawar coasts; these facts would indicate that high seas and strong winds prevail in the north-east Arabian Sea.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, Guiarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the Central Provinces, local rain in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India West and some showers in Malabar, the Deccan and on the Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 2nd of July 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st July)	90.4	75.1	75	—	0	0
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st July)	94.1	84.9	65	—	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99	76.2	85	1.10	2.29	+1.6
Mowkhand	90.2	66.0	72	2.81	..	..
Lahore	90.1	75 5	68	..	3.23	+1.18
Mianwali	100.2	69 0	75	0.35	2.35	..
Amritsar	91.7	74 2	79	1.40	7.21	+2 78
Delhi	95	76.4	75	0.73	5.59	+1 91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98	67.2	81	0.19	1.46	—1.52
Basti	95.4	69 5	87	..	2.98	—1.12
Jhansi	94.9	71	86	0.06	3 59	—2.06
Allahabad	99.4	69.7	85	0.01	4.85	+1.13
Lucknow	99.8	76 1	90	0.34	7.51	+1.90
BIHAR AND RAJPUTANA—						
Gorakhpur	110.5	68 2	66	..	0	—0.22
Saugor	92	69 8	72	0.02	0.04	—0.95
Ajmer	89	71.8	85	0.57	3 09	+0.34
Jaipur	92	68.4	84	2.19	6.32	+3 86
Deesa	91.8	67.4	79	0.10	1.42	+0.29
Mount Abu	75	61.9	96	0.74	6.19	—0 40
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Surat	95.0	78.7	82	0.15	2.01	—0.05
Dwarka	84	76.4	89	0.98	3.33	+1.41
Veraval	82	74.0	85	0.33	10.04	+11.26
Rajkot	89	64	83	0.60	3.26	+0.09
Ahmedabad from Surat	90	71.0	83	..	4.38	+0.13
Surat	83	76 9	85	2.43	15.17	+0.15
Ahmednagar	90	67.4	84	..	..	—0.93
Poona	92	67 0	85	0.10	2 74	+0 36
Deesa	95	64 9	80	..	10.38	+10.04
Ahmedabad	95.7	70.4	91	0.05	7.54	+1.47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Nagpur	96.9	75.1	93	0.40	6 16	—2.61
Chanda	93.4	73.8	95	0.98	5.57	—2 12
Hoshangabad	93.4	74.6	89	1.32	6.66	+0.03
Khandwa	97.6	70.4	84	0.27	10.43	+2.12
Akola	92	69.6	93	0.19	9.07	+0.64
Amraoti	96.8	74.4	81	0.09	5.69	—1.43
Wardha	90.4	70.6	81	0.30	9.77	+0.30
Ellichpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	87.5	72.3	89	0.05	18.72	+9.40
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	79.6	83	0.16	15 58	—0.63
Mahableshwar	80	61	89	0.42	24.90	+9.41
Ratnagiri	84.6	75.1	95	1.01	30 99	—0.45
Karwar	82	77.0	95	1.48	26.20	+2.66
DECCAN AND SOUTH MAHRATTA—						
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	..	75 9	71	..	1.83	—3.95
Belgaum	88.3	71.1	69	..	3 22	—4.99
Poona	94.0	61 7	78	0.10	4.20	—4.09
Satara	93 0	62 4	67	..	1.85	—4.65
Sangli	92.0	67 4	73	..	6.45	+2.54
Kolhapur	95.8	69 7	92	0.22	11.20	+2.29
Ahmednagar	90.7	68.0	75	..	5 66	+0.01
Ahmednagar (Misri)	90	69	69	..	3.80	+0.44
Mahableshwar	86	67 4	77	..	2.62	—3.46
MALABAR AND UPLAND—						
Calicut	88	71.7	86	0.2	58.4	+15.72
Cannanore	84.4	76.0	92	0.01	66.9	+9.07
Coonoor	73	57 5	84	0.42	52 21	+7.47
Carwar	89.4	76.4	94	0.04	9.20	—2 66
MADRAS COAST—						
Kodaikanal and Ki[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pamban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kimanis	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam	96	81 4	58	..	8.69	+3 86
Madura	92.4	74.2	52	..	2.94	+0 69
Vellington	90	66.9	63	..	4.7	—1.80
Madras	96	79.2	64	0.32	5 51	+2 94
Cuddalore	94	76.4	75	..	5.10	+0.44
Pondicherry	96	74.0	69	..	4.67	—0.97
Karikal	96	78.6	67	..	2.44	+0.42
Negapatam	92	6.0	5	92	0.42	1.3	—1.30

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 2nd July, 1917, was 24.599 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 30th June, 1917 should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 30th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	..	..	2,000
" to Continent..	..	..	6,000
Spot Cotton at New Orleans..	..	..	20.00
Do and bills	..	..	4 76.25
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	77½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 2.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the cotton market was closed to-day.

The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and the Bombay Cotton Exchange were also closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 30th June:—

Cotton	2,220 bales.	
Wheat	22,964 cwts.	
Linseed	Nil	
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	Nil	
Gingelly seed	40	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	383	"
Castorseed	5,072	"
Rice	2,026	"
Myrabolams	2,061	"
Cottonseed	Nil	
Myrtleseed	Nil	
Gram	4,160	"
Jowar	133	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	3,550	"

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 29th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	4	4,194
B. B. & C. I. Railway	9	10 800

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
	Nil.	

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet and dull owing to sundry sales.
English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 90-7.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 90-9.
Silver 2 Sets Ex-duty 90-13.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts ½ 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 155½.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 175.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 274.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 151.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
2½ per cent. Small Clean pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small Clean pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' Notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds guaranteed redeemable Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanas 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was closed to-day on account of the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

KEMP AND COMPANY LTD.

The following is the report of the Directors of Kemp and Company, Limited for the year ending 31st March 1917:—

The volume of business done during the year under report is again in excess of the previous year. The total has only been exceeded twice during the last twelve years, although since 1914 we have discontinued certain special lines of business which increased our returns by about Rs. 12,000 per month, but which yielded little or no profit. The percentage of working expenses is about the same as last year, although business has increased and extra expenditure has to be made on Licences and Taxes, and Salaries and Wages. The increase represents the Income Tax on last year's profit. It was found necessary to make some additions to the staff in order to cope efficiently and promptly with the increase of business, and in certain cases to increase the salaries of men, chiefly of the Indian staff, whom your Directors considered to be insufficiently paid. Three Government Pensioners were appointed as Cashiers at three of your Branches, a step which was considered desirable and necessary.

The balance of Profit and Loss Account is Rs. 61,984-7-11, out of which the Directors have written off for depreciation on several accounts Rs. 14,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 47,484-7-11 which they recommend to be disposed of as follows:—Dividend of 8 per cent or Rs. 16 per share Rs. 32,000, Reserve Fund Rs 10,000, Carry Forward Rs 5,484.

The Reserve Fund.—Now stands at Rs. 1,66,923 and with Rs. 10,000 now to be added, will amount to Rs. 1,76,923. Rs. 10,000 added to Reserve Fund last year, and Rs. 10,000 set aside from last year's profits for equalization of dividends, have been invested in 5½ per cent. War Loan. Stock has been valued at cost, after allowing for depreciation. The Directors have satisfied themselves that all the Branches are working at a profit. The dispensing business of the Company shows a notable increase. The whole property of the Company has been fully insured against fire for its 6,00,000, net profit and Fixed Charges for Rs. 2,00,000. Under section 86 of the Articles of Association, two of the Directors, Mr. D. T. Wright and Mr. H. M. Mehta, retire from office by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Messrs. K. S. Ajyar & Co., Auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors recommend that, out of the balance to be carried forward a bonus of Rs. 2,000 be divided amongst the staff at the discretion of the General Manager. The Dividend will be paid on and after the 1st August 1917.

A regrettable amount of publicity has for some months past been given to the Company's affairs in an attempt to shake the confidence of the shareholders in the Directorate and Management. Charges of bad and inefficient management have been made, which are best answered by the Balance Sheets of the last two years.

It has been alleged that the stock is overvalued in order to show profits. Nothing could be farther from the truth. If shareholders are dissatisfied or doubtful about the present method of taking and valuing stock the Directors are prepared to employ outside experts to do the work, if the shareholders are willing to pay the cost. A number of other charges have been made against the Board of Directors which will be dealt with at the General Meeting, and the Board of Directors would therefore be glad to see as many shareholders as possible present at that meeting.

BOM[illegible] SU[illegible]

TO-DA[illegible]

Hindu: 13th Sud of Ashad[illegible]
Mahomedan: 12th of Ramjan, [illegible]
Parsi: 26th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 5m. Sunset: 7h. 20m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m:

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 5.

Beaman Bombay Chess Club, 5th Annual General Meeting, 101, Medows Street, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Battle of the Alps.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner-V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

(THE B. V. A.).

It is not generally known that the Bombay Volunteer Artillery have organised a band of their own under the directorship of Sergt. Major Hynes, late of H. E. the Governor's Band. The band consists entirely of European instrumentalists and it will play for the first time in public at a smoking concert to be held at the B. V. A. Club on Saturday the 7th inst.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animal has been presented to the Zoological collection:—Leopard (Felis Pardus) by the Deputy Commissioner Wardha, C. P.

A GIRL ENTICED AND ROBBED.

A jeweller named Motichand Chottubhai, residing in Shaik Memon Street has complained to the police that his ten year old daughter Hirabai went to Kalbadevi on Sunday to visit a temple where a Hindu met her and enticed her to Bhoiwada and removed from her person ornaments valued at Rs. 150. The man then disappeared.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and two deaths occurred from plague on Monday, Mahalaxmi reporting one attack and Chowpati and Tardeo, one attack and one death. There were three attacks and two deaths from small-pox and the total number of deaths from all causes was 91 as compared with 48 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 51 of 1915.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 6th July, 1917, instead of on Thursday the 5th idem. Registered letters will be accepted up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m., on that day. Postings at the [illegible] Office must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

BAI MOOLBAI PEERBHOY HAJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June 1917 1949 patients were treated in this Dispensary of which 752 were women and 297 children.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The lectures to the Elementary Sanitary Class will commence on Monday the 16th July 1917 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bombay Saintary Institute Building, Princess Street.

All those wishing to join the Class are requested to be present on that day.

SUITS FO[illegible]

403[illegible]

183-16.—Payne [illegible] anr v. [illegible] Kt., & ors. [illegible] Ex., Part H[illegible]

175-15.—Pateil and Ez[illegible] medally Bootwa[illegible] widow and ors, T[illegible] Bhaishanker K & G.

1257-14.—Smetham B & Co., [illegible] Ganpat Kaduskar v. [illegible] Kondaji Kaduskar and ors. [illegible] and S. Amia and Desai, M & K.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. M[illegible] med Haji Abu and ors. Wadia [illegible] and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co.

373-16.—Wadia G and Co., Messrs. Brandon & Co. a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E P. Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

907-16.—Jehangir M & S, Munchershaw Dorasji Cooper & ors v. Easabhai Laiji & ors.

1221-16.—Tyabji D & Co., Hakimji Motaji & Co. a firm v. Abu Haji Ismail & ors.

140-17.—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Photosingh Besawasingh a firm, Malvi H M & B.

197-17.—Payne & Co., The Kasturchand Mills Co. Ltd. v. Badrinarayen Malani a firm, Captain & V.

221-17.—Ardesir H D & Co., Messrs B. Campbell & Co. v. Mahomed Yasin & anr.

257-17.—G B Pandya, Rama Padma & Co. a firm v. S Ratna Sabapathy Pillay.

319-17.—Motichand & D, Shriram Ramnirayan a firm v. Ramchandra Balaram Naik.

418-17.—Captain & V, Nityanand Meghwar v. Messrs. Lachiram Motilal a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

472-17.—Payne & Co., Mulraj Khatau v. Shamji Gangajee.

479-17.—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Badrinarayen Malavi a firm, Captain & V.

494-17.—Motichand & D. Haridas Rowji v. Choonilal Popatlal a firm.

544-17.—Payne & Co., Walji Hirji & Co. a firm v. Patel Haribhai Shankerbhai & anr.

547-17.—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Ridhkaran Kabra & Co. a firm, Matubhai J & M.

554-17.—Purnanand & Co., Pranshanker Davashanker a firm & ors v. Basil Norman Lang.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

311-17.—Mans H M & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. (In Liqn.) v. Madras Automobiles Ld.

433-17.—Shoff & Dinsha, Morarji Narottam v Bai Sakerbai widow.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

655-15.—Kadwa Lala Pinjara v. Manrup Sada & Co. Crs No. 1, In person.

223-17.—Babu Ramchandra Moray v. Tuljaram Manchand and Co. Crs No. 1, Daphtary F and D.

CHARGE AGAINST AN OLD OFFENDER.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Sayad Bashirally Haidarally, an old offender with theft of currency notes for Rs. 95 from the pocket of a Parsi lady, Mrs. Meherbai E. Wacha. The prosecution case was that the complainant was going along the Shaik Memon Street on Sunday last when the accused removed the bundle of notes and was going away. When an alarm was raised the accused dropped down the bundle, and he was arrested. The notes, however, could not be found. The accused who had six previous convictions was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BIG HAUL OF COCAINE.

WORTH RS. 6500.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Lohanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Mody of the Excise Department charged a Mahomedan "Zariwalla" named Raza Hussein with possessing cocaine without a license. On information received the accused's house in Fullgully was raided by the Excise authorities and sealed packets and bottles of Japanese cocaine were found. The total quantity amounted to 8,531 grains valued at Rs. 6,500. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

RAISING OF HOUSE RENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly inform through the medium of your widely circulated paper if the Municipal authorities have any control over the raising of house rents by landlords at any time they wish A certain landlord raises his house rent by 13 1/3 per cent. in the month of July 1917 and attributes it to his having to pay a special Municipal tax. Can this be true?—Yours, etc.

A TENANT.

Bombay, 1st July, 1917.

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...IONAL ...ENCE.

...R MORE COLLEGES.

...RACIAL DISTINCTION IN ...ERVICE TO BE ABOLISHED.

INSTRUCTION IN VERNACULARS.

The Educational Conference again sat yesterday in the University Hall, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding.

Before commencing the proceedings, the President said: That they were all aware of the very great loss sustained by the country in the death of Dadabhai Naoroji. They met there under the shadow of perhaps the deepest loss the country had ever sustained. The single fact of his living to be 93 years old contained within it the whole history of the life of this great saint, sage and political leader and father of modern India. He emphasised that fact at the very outset for this simple reason that in India where life, especially the life of educated Indians, was comparatively short, it must be remembered that those who lead such a life as Mr. Dadabhai lead, regular, strict and correct in his habits, clean and pure in almost every detail of his life, he conquered almost all the defects of his natural constitution and was able to live to be 93 years old. He stood before them as the father, the founder of nearly every movement that they witnessed in these days, whether it was educational, social, religious, political or economical. Soon after leaving the Elphinstone Institution he applied himself to female education, and there he showed his foresight and statesmanship. As a professor in the Elphinstone College he was a strict and rigorous disciplinarian. His convictions came from the very roots of his heart and he held to them with adamantine firmness. The speaker quoting from Tennyson, said he was the "selfless man and sinless gentleman" of India. Let his example be followed by the young men and may he be a model for them. Sir Narayan then moved: "This Conference records with deep regret its sense of the great loss sustained by the British Empire in general and this country in particular by the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who as the pioneer of religious, social and political and educational reform in this country and as the father of the movement for the education of women in particular and as the most prominent leader of political life of the country laid the conditions of its progress on a stable basis and devoted his life in a selfless manner to the best interests of his countrymen."

The resolution was carried all members standing.

POST-GRADUATE TEACHING.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha then moved the second resolution:—

This Conference expresses its satisfaction that a beginning has been made in the direction of post-graduate teaching by the University of Bombay and requests the Government of India to place adequate funds at the disposal of the University for further development of such teaching.

He said the University itself had no money and they had not men like Carnegie to found universities and professorships. They must ask the Government of India for more funds so that they might make a beginning in reality and not in name.

Mr. D. G. Padhye who seconded the resolution, said in Bombay they found that the students who lived in the City, could take advantage of the post-graduate lectures, but not those who lived in the mofussil, and this was a constant complaint. They should remove this by printing the lectures and sending them to the mofussil students. It was essential that the Government of India should place funds in their hands.

The President said it was complained that their University had not turned out in Bombay very many thinkers, etc., as the primary purpose of this course was to create first class thinkers amongst them in all branches of education, and not merely, politicians, lawyers, and others. Even in Europe post-graduate teachers came gradually. They must not expect first-class thinkers as a result of the post-graduate studies all at once. They must arrive at this stage gradually. The first important thing to provide, was facilities for these studies.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya then moved the second resolution:—

This Conference is convinced that for the more efficient working of the University as well as for its wider and fuller development the following reforms are urgently needed:

(i) That the number of ordinary fellows should not be less than one hundred of whom a substantially large majority should be elected by the Registered graduates and the Faculties.

(ii) That the Senate should have unrestricted discretion in the matter of the affiliation and the disaffiliation of colleges and in the making of regulations.

He said they must move the Government to give them further franchise to have a large majority of members elected to the Senate. The speaker himself was going to move a resolution of this nature in the Senate and he thought the fellows should not be less than 50 in number. The graduates felt that by not giving them the franchise they were altogether separated from the University and that they could not take any interest in the affairs of the University. It was time for them to give expression to a definite opinion that this sort of thing should not go on. In matters educational, in matters of curriculum, in matters of selecting their professors, in the internal management of the colleges, they were the proper persons to judge rather than the Secretaries to the Government, also in regard to the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges. They must have the proper powers without any interference from the Government.

Rao Bahadur Mahipatram Nilkanth seconded the resolution, and it was passed unanimously.

DEGREE OF SCIENCE AND ART OF TEACHING.

Professor V. B. Naik moved:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the time has come when the University of Bombay should institute a degree or diploma in the Science and Art of Teaching."

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni seconded the resolution.

Principal Derby, supporting the resolution said, he sympathised with the demand made by the President in his opening address that the task of education should be entrusted to the Indians. He was glad that the Senate had at last awakened to its duty of having a diploma in the art of teaching.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha further supported the resolution.

The President said the Senate had already taken steps for the realisation of the intentions of this resolution.

The resolution was carried.

MORE COLLEGES WANTED.

The following resolution was then put from the chair and carried: "This Conference is of opinion that the existing facilities for Higher Education in the Presidency are quite inadequate and requests the Government to give largely increased facilities for the establishment of more colleges."

Professor H. G. Limaye moved:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the racial distinction which is usually made in the Provincial and the Indian education service as regards the Professors of Government Colleges should be abolished. This Conference further urges that the Inspector's posts in the Education Department should be given to Indians in larger numbers than at present."

PROVINCIAL SERVICE AND IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Professor Limaye urged the artificial distinction made on account of race between the Provincial and the Indian education service. The distinction, he said, was based not on merit, but on race and it was an altogether unjust distinction that kept out men of the calibre of Sir J. C. Bose and other eminent Indian educationists from the Imperial service. The professors recruited in England were not at all superior to their Indian confreres and he hoped the doors of the Imperial Education service would be thrown open to Indians.

Mr. Mahale, seconded the resolution.

Principal Derby was of opinion that the number of inspectors should be doubled as at present there were not enough of them. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. D. Bharda said a proviso should be added to the amendment that the inspectors should be of the proper kind and should have at one time or another been teachers themselves. Otherwise he was afraid the mere doubling the numbers would do more harm than good.

The amendment was lost and the original resolution carried.

RECRUITING PROFESSORS FOR MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Dr. B. S. Shroff moved: "This Conference urges Government that Professors in Government Medical Colleges should be recruited by selection from the entire medical profession in England and India irrespective of the services."

Dr. Shroff said a similar resolution had been passed by the Indian National Congress.

Dr. Moses seconded the resolution, which was carried.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP.

The following resolution was moved from the chair and carried: "This Conference considers it necessary that an adequate system of Research Scholarship should be started and maintained by Government for the advancement of scientific knowledge."

VERNACULAR IN B.A. COURSE.

Mr. D. G. Padhye moved the following resolution:—

"In view of the fact that the vernaculars of the Presidency do not receive an adequate place in the present system of Education this Conference recommends to the University to include them at least among the optional subjects in the B.A. course."

Mr. Padhye said this resolution was one which should commend itself to every man who was proud of his mother tongue. The present position of the vernaculars in their University curriculum was eminently unjust and anomalous. The Indian Universities seemed to regard the Indian vernaculars as step-daughters. the treatment meted out to Indian vernaculars was most scandalous. It was a curious arrangement and an anomalous position which prescribed the vernacular for the M. A. course and made no provision for them in the B. A. course.

Dr. P. N. Daruwala seconded the resolution.

Mr. L. G. Khare moved an amendment suggesting the inclusion of one paper on vernacular composition and translation in the first year and Intermediate course and making the vernacular an optional subject in the B. A. course.

Mr. Padhye wished to amend his original proposition to the effect that the vernaculars should be included in the syllabus of the first year and the Intermediate studies and as an optional subject in the B. A. course. He said this was a simpler procedure than that suggested by Mr. Khare and they should leave it to the syndicate to settle the details of the course.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha said the University should encourage the study of vernacular literature.

Mr. J. D. Bharda said the only person that seemed to have been left out of consideration of this subject was the poor student. Students were already overburdened with work and he thought those who recommended the addition of this burden

(Continued on page 5)

MUNICIPAL BUILDING BY-LAWS.

LECTURE BY MR. ORR AT AHMEDABAD.

On Saturday at the Shahibagh the Commissioner's residence in Ahmedabad, Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., F.C.S., read a paper on "Building By-laws in Indian Cities" before an audience consisting of the President and Councillors of the Ahmedabad City Municipality.

There were also present the Presidents of the Surat, Nariad, Viramgam and Rander Municipalities, the Municipal Commissioners of Ahmedabad and Surat and other municipal officers and ladies and gentlemen specially invited.

Mr. Orr, in the course of an interesting lecture, illustrated by diagrams and models traced the gradual evolution of the conditions prevailing in crowded urban areas through the various stages, beginning with the detached house out in the country, where there is no lack of land and no need of economy in devotion of land to open spaces round dwellings, and then the semi-detached house where light and air are admitted from three sides or even in many bad cases from only one side, because of the increasing value of land and the more and more severe economy practised in the provision of the open spaces which are so necessary for health, comfort, happiness and efficiency.

Mr. Orr showed how the London Building Act of 1894 was soon followed in India by the work of the Calcutta Building Committee, who by close study of the local conditions in Calcutta and by modification of the English provisions to suit those conditions, succeeded in producing the Calcutta City Building Act of 1899, which has placed Calcutta far ahead of all other local bodies in India in the matter of control of building operations.

The lecturer showed that the cardinal principle adopted, was that the bigger a house the more open space it requires round it for two reasons, first for supplying light and air to its own rooms, and secondly for contributing towards the general open space required in and about every group of houses to secure perflation of air through it. Both in London and Calcutta this principle was ensured by rules confining each building to the limits formed by drawing lines upwards and inwards from the front and rear boundaries of the plot at a certain slope, which is never steeper than the 2 to 1 or 63½ degree angle slope. In the subsequently framed Bombay regulations the principle was only partially applied,—that is, a controlling line was drawn from the Front, but none was drawn from the rear and the results were very unfortunate. Houses standing back to back were allowed to soar up to disastrous heights in the rear. This mistake was corrected by the Improvement Trust regulations, in which the complete adoption of the 2 to 1 rule ensured adequate light and air for every room wherever situated and also sufficient open space for perflation of air through all parts of the Trust Estates.

The lecturer then explained how in closely built areas where land is of high value it has been found necessary, in order to cause as little disturbance and inconvenience as possible, to exercise the strictest economy in the sacrifice of floor area to open space,—for instance by allowing (as on the Trust Estates in Bombay) two neighbours to contribute towards the required open space instead of requiring a full open space from each owner. Similar economies could be effected in analogous ways in mofussil towns, e.g., by drawing the controlling line not from the actual boundary of the plot, but from the opposite side of any street that may be adjacent to the front or rear boundary—by allowing a steeper, that is a more liberal, slope of 2½ to 1, in the case of buildings that do not rise above two floors—and in various other ways.

In conclusion, Mr. Orr strongly insisted on the urgent need of adoption of suitable by-laws adapted to local conditions, but following the same broad principles as in Calcutta and the Trust Estates in Bombay. This, he said, would be a first step towards mending the fearfully insanitary and fearfully uncomfortable conditions resulting from the extreme congestion of buildings on the land, conditions which must be mainly responsible for the high death-rate, especially the high infantile death-rate in Ahmedabad and other mofussil towns. Good bye-laws would only effect improvements by slow degrees, for they would only operate fully in the case of houses taken down for complete or almost complete reconstruction. But good by-laws would have the very great merit of at any rate preventing bad conditions from getting worse. They would stop the further accumulation of evils.

Mr. Orr's lecture was followed by an interesting discussion, and the Commissioner expressed the hope that the meeting would establish a precedent which would be followed by others of joint discussion and deliberation on matters affecting municipal administration and the health and welfare of the City and its inhabitants.

After a vote of thanks to the lecturer proposed by Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai, President of the Ahmedabad City Municipality, had been carried, the audience adjourned to the saloons and terraces of the Shahibagh to partake of refreshments and enjoy the view over the rising waters of the rain swollen, Sabarmati.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was a pleasure to read in your paper for to-day, that the Imperial Council are at last going to remove the anomalous provision in the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act by reason of which no Pleader can at present be a Chief Judge. May I suggest that the Council should not do things by halves, but meet the demands of justice and fairness fully by also cancelling the present unnecessary and undesirable limitation in the said act requiring not less than one third of the judges of the Small Cause Court to be Advocates of a High Court. All that is required is the total deletion of the proviso to clause (1), and of the third clause, of section (7) of the Act. These are not the days for reserving any post for a favoured class, but the field should be left entirely open, selection being on ground of fitness only.—Yours, etc.

Fort, 30th June 1917. LL.B.

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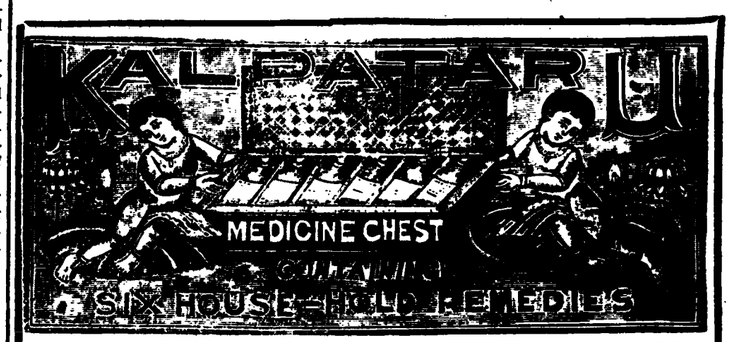

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LOTTERY DRAWING SUSPENDED SINE DIE.

INJUNCTION AGAINST TURF CLUB.

SIR DORAB TATA'S ACTION.

RIGHT TO BUY A PARTICULAR TICKET.

A huge crowd assembled at the Town Hall yesterday to witness the drawing of the War Loan Lottery. All were not able to obtain admission and numbers assembled in Elphinstone Circle. A sensation was caused, however, when it became known that the drawing had been postponed "sine die." Sir Dorab Tata having obtained an injunction restraining the Committee from proceeding with the drawing pending the hearing of arguments in his application which will be taken this morning before Mr. Justice Marten. We give below a full report by our law reporter of the proceedings in the High Court yesterday.

(Before Justice Marten.

SIR DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA

vs.

1. EDWARD F. LANCE, ACTING SECRETARY, WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
2. J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL, ONE OF THE MEMBERS ON BEHALF OF HIMSELF AND ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
3. HALLY, OF ASSAM.

This was a notice of motion taken out at the instance of Sir Dorab Tata who alleged to be a purchaser of a War Loan Lottery Ticket No. 15315 against the members of the Western India Turf Club, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be restrained by an order and injunction from withdrawing No. 15315 from the Lottery and that pending the decision of this suit they should not be restrained by an order and injunction from paying the amount of any prize drawn by Ticket No. 15315 or any ticket substituted in place thereof to the third defendant.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad with the Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Taraporevala, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. W. L. Weldon appeared for the first and second defendants.

Briefly the facts are that in April 1917, the Western India Turf Club advertised to the public a War Loan Lottery stating that with the permission and sanction of the Government of India. The tickets were offered to the public at Rs. 10 each. The tickets were handed over for sale to various agents, one of whom was the firm of Messrs. Thomas, Cook and Son. The plaintiff being desirous of buying a ticket in the said lottery bearing No. 15315 and finding that the said ticket No. 15315 was with Messrs. Thomas, Cook and Son, offered to buy the said ticket from Messrs. Thomas, Cook and Son, who accepted the offer. The plaintiff paid Rs. 10 to Messrs. Thomas, Cook and Son and they passed a receipt for the same in the following terms:—"received of Sir D. J. Tata the sum of Rs. only for ticket No. 15315." The said ticket, however, was not then delivered to the plaintiff on the ground that it was in a book of which the earlier tickets had not then been sold. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, however, promised that immediately the earlier tickets were sold, they would deliver the ticket No. 15315 to the plaintiff. After some time on making inquiries at Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's office, they informed the plaintiff that the booklet bearing that number was with their office Calcutta and that they had wired to the Calcutta firm not to part with the said ticket, but to send it to Bombay.

TICKET SOLD TO A PLANTER IN ASSAM.

On making further inquiries the plaintiff was informed that the said ticket No. 15315 had been sold and delivered to the third plaintiff, who was a planter in Assam. Correspondence then ensued between the attorneys of the plaintiff and Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, whereupon the latter offered to refund Rs. 10 to the plaintiff. The plaintiff declined to take Rs. 10 and contended that the property in the said ticket had passed to him that Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son were holding it on his behalf as his trustees and that the third defendant had not acquired any title to the same. On 14th June, 1917 the plaintiff wrote to the Secretary of the W. I. T. Club War Loan Lottery intimating that he was the owner of the ticket No. 1115, and gave notice that in case ticket No. 15315 should draw a prize at the lottery, he said Club should not pay the amount of such prize to any one except himself.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TICKET.

The Secretary in reply through the Club's attorneys intimated to the plaintiff that in order to avoid any dispute the Club had withdrawn No. 15315 altogether from the Lottery, that they were writing to the third defendant informing him of the withdrawal of the said ticket and that the number of the ticket had been changed to 1531A and in conclusion the Club offered to return to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 10 paid by him for ticket No. 15315 on the ground that the said number having been withdrawn was not available for sale. The plaintiff declined to receive Rs. 10, contending that the Club had no right to withdraw the ticket bearing No. 15315 of which he was the owner; that whatever the Club might have done with regard to the said ticket which their agents wrongfully handed over to the third defendant the plaintiff's right to have his ticket No. 15315 put in at the lottery with the other tickets for the purpose of drawing the prizes could not be affected by such action to the prejudice of the plaintiff. The plaintiff further said that he had no objection to the Club issuing a ticket bearing No. 15315A to the third defendant or to any other person so long as the ticket No. 15315 was treated by them as a valid existing ticket owned by him. His Lordship after hearing arguments of counsel ordered interim injunction till to-morrow or until further order restraining the defendants from drawing this lottery without providing for ticket No. 15315 claimed by the plaintiff.

ARGUMENTS OF THE CASE.

Mr. Setalvad in support of the notice of motion said that he moved in terms of notice of motion for an injunction and order in terms of prayers etc. of the plaint.

Per curiam:—Is it with regard to the Lottery? I am a ticket holder and I do not know if there is any objection to my hearing the motion.

Mr. Setalvad:—No, my Lord. All of us are ticket holders.

Mr. Setalvad then read the plaint and said that what the W. I. T. Club had done was to withdraw the ticket No. 15315 altogether from the drawing.

TURF CLUB'S POWER OF WITHDRAWING TICKET.

Per curiam:—If a ticket of that number has been issued by the agents of the W. I. T. Club to the plaintiff or the third defendant what power has the Turf Club to withdraw it now?

Mr. Setalvad:—That is what we complain of. We say there is no provision empowering them to do this. Having issued that ticket on the footing that that ticket will participate in the drawing, they have no power to cancel that ticket.

Mr. Setalvad then read the advertisement showing the terms and conditions under which the tickets were issued and urged that there was no power reserved to the Turf Club to withdraw any ticket once issued.

Continuing, Mr. Setalvad said:—As to this ticket it might have to be decided in the suit whether this ticket belonged to the third defendant or myself, but what they have done is to withdraw the ticket and thus taken upon themselves to decide the matter. What we want is that this ticket must be replaced and allowed to participate in the drawing; by substituting the other ticket we have been deprived of the chance of drawing a prize. There will be no difficulty as no person will be affected. Before they begin the drawing to-day they ought to put in one more disc viz. 15315.

DEFENCE PLEA OF NO CONTRACT.

Mr. Weldon in showing cause contended that the plaintiff never had a ticket because it was not issued to him. He had merely sent an offer. There was no contract at all.

His Lordship said that he was not going to decide that point now. Plaintiff's case was that there was an agreement between him and the agents of the Turf Club and he would be entitled to have a specific performance of that contract.

Mr. Weldon submitted that there was no valid contract because it was forbidden by two acts viz, the Indian Contract Act and Bombay Act 3 of 1865.

His Lordship asked what the effect of the Government of India's sanction was.

Mr. Weldon submitted that the letter of sanction was written in reference to the provisions contained in the Penal Code. This sanction was to stop all criminal proceedings. It has nothing whatever to do with the civil right of the parties. His point was that if the suit was bad, the motion was bad. The plaintiff could not be heard in a Court of Law and if he could not be heard, there could not be any interlocutory order.

COULD IT BE WAGERING?

Mr. Setalvad then said that if the W. I. T. Club had instructed Mr. Weldon to take the ground of wagering, he was sorry to say that the public would lose all confidence because if they could withdraw this ticket, they might withdraw the first prize as well and say that it was a wagering.

Mr. Weldon replied that they did not want to do anything of that sort. The plaintiff had harrassed them and they had to stand upon their strict legal rights.

His Lordship intimated that he understood that the drawing had to begin in a very short time. It was a novel point as to what the effect of the Government of India's sanction was and he could not make up his mind whether he ought to grant injunction at present. If the Legislature legalised the drawing of a lottery, then it was common sense that any matter connected with or arising out of it must be legalised. He could not decide before 2-30 p.m., as to what the effect of Government of India's sanction was. Mr. Weldon submitted that ticket had never been issued to the plaintiff at all.

His Lordship said that the Club had by its agent sold a ticket bearing a particular number to the plaintiff. What power had it to withdraw it from him and give it to another? By withdrawing ticket No. 15315 it decided to whom the ticket belonged, it might be a right decision, but that point would have to be decided by the Court. In the meantime he wanted to let the matter in *status quo*. Common sense was to put a disc bearing that number in, without prejudice to the rights of either of the parties.

Mr. Weldon submitted that that could not be done now because there were no discs left, the tickets were all printed and cut by the "Times of India" and it took them four days to change the disc bearing No. 15315 to disc bearing 15315A.

Mr. Setalvad said that if there was any difficulty he would undertake to produce an exact disc of the kind in fifteen minutes. There was no physical impossibility.

Mr. Weldon:—I object to my learned friend taking any part in the drawing.

Continuing, Mr. Weldon said that the plaintiff was aware of the substitution of a new ticket on the 21st of June. He took no steps till the 29th. He therefore submitted that the plaintiff was out of time. It would be great hardship to stop the drawing at this stage. The Club was prepared to hold over any prize which No. 15815A drew till the suit was decided and the prize drawn by that ticket should be considered as the prize drawn by ticket No. 15315.

Mr. Setalvad said that the difficulty to such a course being adopted was that the third defendant was not present in Court and he had not been heard.

Per curiam:—Mr. Weldon, this difficulty comes out of taking the law into your own hands.

Mr. Setalvad:—There cannot be any calamity if one more disc is put in. Nobody would be damnified in any way.

His Lordship then suggested to Mr. Weldon that it would be better if the Club considered its position, otherwise he would grant an interim injunction and hear the parties to-morrow on the question of law. Mr. Weldon submitted that his Lordship could stop the drawing if he thought fit.

THE ORDER.

His Lordship thereupon granted an interim injunction till to-morrow or until further orders, restraining the defendants from drawing this lottery without providing for ticket No. 15315, claimed by the plaintiff.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Wadia Gandhy & Co.

Solicitors for 1 and 2 defendants:—Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe.

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SCENE AT THE TOWN HALL.

If a couple of explosives had dropped on the Town Hall and had actually exploded, they would hardly have caused greater consternation, than the indefinite postponement of the drawing of the W. I. T. C. War Lottery created yesterday afternoon.

At a rough computation, ten thousand people of all sorts and conditions, European and Indian alike, struggled to enter the Town Hall, in feverish expectation of turning up a trump card in the way of a fat prize. When the doors of the Hall were closed, thousands who, were shut out sought refuge in the Elphinstone gardens opposite. About three thousand of this vast concourse of prize-hunters arrived from different parts of the mofussil, Marwadis and their wives in particular. The majority of the crowd could not read the English inscription on a black-board placed above the steps of the Town Hall, to the effect that the drawing had been postponed till further notice. The result was both amusing and grave. The men and women accepted rumours from the lips of professional liars who actually went the length of informing certain anxious enquirers that the W. I. T. C. had swallowed all the lottery money, and had chartered a vessel to convey them in state to China. Rumours of this description were manifold, and illiterate people were helpless to find contradiction, or a precise statement as to why the drawing had been put off. The police were present in force at the Town Hall, but with the exception of Mr. Vincent, Commissioner; Mr. Harkness, Deputy Commissioner, C.I.D. and some other European officers, the police were as blissfully ignorant of the reason of the postponement as the surging crowd. Excitement was at its highest pitch at 3-30 when the drawing should have come off.

At this time Mr. Lance, the acting secretary, was deluged with enquiries by all who could get near enough to him, in his office. All arrangements for the drawing had been completed earlier in the afternoon. A huge barrel which would compare favourably with the size of a "tank," containing tickets to the extent of 3,60,400 was placed on one side of the platform, and another holding 1,000 prize tickets enclosed in sealed envelopes stood a few yards away. Seats for the Committee had still to be filled. It appears there were no blanks, and accordingly the drawing would probably occupy four days but at 2-20 the "Hookum" arrived that on the application of Sir Dorab J. Tata, the High Court had restrained the drawing of the lottery.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(Continued from Page 4.)

on the already overburdened students should have suggested some way by which the students could be relieved of part of the burden."

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas supported Mr. Padhye's modified resolution.

Professor Nayak was of opinion that the vernaculars should be placed on a par with the second languages. This would obviate the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Bharda, as it would throw no additional burden on the students, who could take up their vernacular as a second language and would not have to take it up as an additional language.

Principal Derby said no University could call itself a University which neglected a vernacular spoken by millions of people. But he was of opinion that the proposition should be withdrawn for the present because the vernacular education imparted in high schools was not of satisfactory character and before that was put on a sound basis they could not deal with University courses.

The President said the first thing to get was a footing for the vernaculars in their examination, because once the footing was obtained, then it would be a matter for the University authorities to decide whether the vernaculars should be dealt with as a compulsory or optional subject. He did not think they would advance the cause by merely having a paper at the examinations without tacking on a text book to it.

Mr. Khare's amendment was defeated, and Mr. Padhye's modified proposition was carried by a large majority.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Sobhani moved the following resolution: "This Conference requests the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to place the primary education of the city on a satisfactory footing consistent with the city's greatness, prestige and resources."

Mr. Sobhani said it was the bounden duty of the Municipal Corporation to provide facilities to every child of school-going age in the city to receive education and they must be told that nothing short of compulsory primary education would achieve the end. The Corporation had failed to discharge its duty in the matter though repeatedly urged in other quarters to do so.

The President suggested that the resolution be modified as follows: "This Conference regrets that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay had not done its duty in the matter of primary education in the city, and this Conference is of opinion that this question should be put on a satisfactory footing consistent with the city's greatness, prestige and resources, so that it must be an example to the rest of the country, by making primary education free and compulsory."

Mr. A. V. Thakkar seconded the modification, which was carried.

EXTENSION OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Miss A. M. B. Dobson moved and Miss Wilson seconded the following resolution, which was carried:

"This Conference considers the condition of women's education in the country as very unsatisfactory and calling for urgent extension and improvement. It requests Government that in response to popular opinion ampler facilities should be provided for the education of girls and women, and suggests that at least one High School for Girls at each District Town and an Arts and a Medical College for women in Bombay should be at once started."

OMNIBUS RESOLUTIONS.

The following and some other resolutions were put from the Chair and carried:

"This Conference is of opinion that the scale of fees in the secondary schools of this Presidency is so high as to be a deterrent to the parents of many boys and girls of moderate means and while welcoming the recent rise in the percentage of free studentship, requests the Government to lower the fees with a due regard to the resources of the people of the Presidency."

"This Conference is of opinion that the Headmasters and Managers of primary and secondary schools should have an unfettered discretion in the selection of text books for their classes the Director of Public Instruction having the right to veto any book that is positively objectionable on the broad grounds of morality or public policy."

"In order to enable the headmasters and managers of private Secondary Schools to give adequate salaries to their teachers and to have suitable buildings and other equipment for their schools this Conference is of opinion that a revision of the system of grant-in-aid on a generous scale is immediately called for. This Conference considers that the salaries at present paid to teachers in primary and secondary schools are inadequate and urges upon the Government and other Educational authorities the necessity of improving their prospects by securing them a sufficient competence."

"The Conference regrets the extremely slow progress that Primary Education has made in this country and urges upon Government the immediate necessity of giving full effect to their declared policy of extending it. It is further of opinion that the time has come to adopt free and compulsory education throughout the country."

Some more miscellaneous resolutions were also carried among which were: "This Conference requests the Government to appoint a committee, consisting of official and non-official experts, to inquire into the present condition of the teaching of science in the primary, secondary and higher education of the Presidency, and to suggest practical steps that could be taken to put it on an efficient basis."

"This Conference considers that the time has now arrived when a standing organisation should be established for the collection and supply of all available information relating to Education in all its branches and for making vigorous and sustained efforts for the extention and improvement of education in the Presidency and resolves that a body to be called the Bombay Presidency Education League be and is hereby inaugurated for carrying out the aforesaid purposes and authorises the Executive Committee of the Conference to frame a constitution for the League and to place it for consideration and adoption at a General Meeting of members and delegates of the Conference to be called some time in October next."

STUDENTS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Mr. N. B. Vibhakar moved:

"This Conference is of opinion that the recent circular of the Bombay Government prohibiting the students of Schools and Colleges from attending public meetings is an uncalled for and unjust encroachment upon the liberties of the students of this Presidency as also an unjustifiable interference with the rights and discretion of parents and heads of Schools and Colleges, and is calculated to create an undesirable educational atmosphere in this Presidency. This Conference therefore respectfully urges the Government to withdraw the said circular."

Mr. Vibhakar said that even looking at the question from the standpoint of Government, the circular it had issued was not justified. It would mean that the students should not attend meetings to hear speeches such as was delivered by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar as President of the Educational Conference. He submitted that the issue of the circular was merely an attempt to crush all national consciousness and aspirations in the young minds. It was significant that the Government had not told them that there had been a lack of discipline on the part of their students, or that there had been any breaking-up of family life.

Mr. C. N. Pandya, seconding the resolution, said the circular was an encroachment on the natural rights of the Indians as British citizens, followed as it had been by repressive measures.

Mr. M. A. Master supported the resolution.

Mr. Dobson said the object of the Government was only to prevent students from attending political meetings.

The resolution was carried.

OPTION TO ANSWER MATRIC PAPERS IN VERNACULARS.

Professor Limaye moved: "This Conference is of opinion that the candidates at the Matriculation examination should be allowed the option of answering all question papers other than those in the subject of English, in their vernaculars."

Professor Limaye said it might be thought that the resolution which he had moved would serve as an apple of discord, but he would assure the Conference that it was quite an innocent proposition. He asked whether there was any country in the world where higher education was imparted to students not in their own language but in a foreign language. He would make it clear that the object of the resolution was not to supplant English by a vernacular. What they wanted was that it should be made optional for students to be examined through the medium of their own language instead of through that of the English language.

Prof. Nayak seconded the resolution.

The President said that generally speaking everybody was in sympathy with the object of the resolution but there were great practical difficulties in the way of such a change being introduced all of a sudden and so he advised them not to be in a hurry. He therefore recommended that they should express an opinion that in their High Schools upto the 4th standard boys must be expected or compelled to answer all question papers other than those in the subject of English, in their vernaculars, and that the teaching up to that standard must also be in the vernaculars.

Mr. J. D. Bharda was strongly opposed to the resolution.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth also opposed the resolution.

Mr. Shambhuprasad Mehta further opposed the resolution.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit asked the Conference to throw out the resolution. If the recommendation made in the resolution were carried out it would seriously harm their national interests. English was a great unifying factor in their national life and the deliberations of the National Congress would not have been possible but for the common medium of that language.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani agreed with Mr. Petit.

Messrs. Pandya and Kulkarni supported the resolution.

Mr. Divatia opposed the resolution.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar opposed the resolution.

The resolution was carried.

SEPARATE UNIVERSITIES FOR 5 VERNACULARS.

Professor Karve moved the following resolution:

"This Conference request the Government of India to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to consider the question of having separate Universities for the five principal vernaculars of this Presidency viz. Gujarati, Marathi, Sindhi, Kanarese and Urdu with English as a compulsory subject with a view to facilitate the use of the vernaculars as the media of instruction for Higher Education."

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved an amendment that the consideration of the subject matter of the resolution be deferred to the next sessions of the Conference.

Principal Derby said this was the first Educational Conference and the success of futude conferences would depend upon the sobriety of their proceedings that day. It would do the Conference little good to pass resolutions of such a sweeping character as the present one asking to set up five more universities, after a quarter of an hour's discussion.

The President said such Universities would come in time but they must proceed in such a way as would facilitate their advent. He therefore suggested that a committee be appointed to consider the question.

Professor Karve accepted the modification.

The modification was put to the vote and carried.

CONFERENCE INVITED TO POONA.

Professor V. D. Gokhale invited the Conference to hold its sittings at Poona next year.

Professor Limaye proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded the proposition, which was carried.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

The President, replying to the vote of thanks, said the large attendance at the Conference showed that the cause of education was attracting great attention in the Presidency. He thanked the ladies, especially Miss Dobson and Miss Wilson, for their presence there. The progress of a country depended upon the progress made in education and he was therefore glad that education was attracting so much attention.

The Conference was then dissolved.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 2-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date. Rs.
War Loan	2,300	2,10,600
War Bonds ..	19,800	7,44,725
Cash Certificates..	13 616-12	14,28,075-3
Rs. ..	35.716-12	23,84,000

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Stuart M. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., resident at Hyderabad, Mrs. Fraser and Captain Snelling personal assistant have arrived at Secunderabad from Ootacamund.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

THEIR MAJESTIES' PATRONAGE.

The following cable has been received by her Excellency the Lady Willingdon from Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to his Majesty the King Emperor, dated June 26th:—

"The King and Queen desire me to tell you that they will with much pleasure give their patronage to the Technical School which you have instituted in Bombay, and wish it all success. You may certainly name the school "Queen Mary's School for Disabled Indian Soldiers."

NEW MEMBERS OF INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The following ladies and gentlemen have joined the Indian Home Rule League on the 30th June and the 1st July:—Mrs. Manibai Jagmohandas; Mrs. Ratanbai Dhirajlal; Seth Dhirajlal Vrindavandas; Mr. Chunilal M. Shroff; Mr. Abdulhusen Ismaelji; Mr. Sulemanji Nurbhai; Mr. Nandlal M. Bhuta; Mr. Baburao Jaysingrao (Pearl Merchant); Mr. Lalji Shamji Shet; Mrs. Parvatibai Joshi; Mrs. Rukminibai P. Dhamnaskar and Mr. Manek Homi. B.A., LL.B., (Sakchi). Since Mrs. Besant's internment the Bombay Branch has registered about 500 new members during the last two weeks. Among members there are ladies and gentlemen almost of all castes and creeds.

Mr. David Solomon Erulkar, Bar-at-Law; Mr. B. F. Munshi, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Shivshankar A. Shete, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Bhagwandas Vithaldas; Mr. Narayan Sitaram Nerurkar, Hd. Cashier, Gaddum & Co.; Mr. Vasant I N. Dewoolkar; Mr Laxmidas Tribhowandas; Mr. Shrikant Shiroba Wagle; Mr. M. F. Nadkarni; Mr. Hargovind Ramji Shah; Mr. Yeshwant Nilkanth Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.; Mr. Balwant Damodar Bhojore; Mr. G. K. Wadia; Mr. Manilal Magaulal Dalal, Chemist and Druggist; Mr. Maganlal A. Parekh, Chemist and Druggist; Mr. Morarji Vithalji; Mr. Lakhmidas Vanmali; Mr. Mohanlal Hurjivandas.

In addition about 50 others have joined. The membership has increased to over 1,000.

A DONATION.

A donation of Rs. 100 has been received from Mr. Pranjiwandas Purshotamdas, of Bhynder, for furthering the cause of Home Rule.

CALCUTTA INDIAN CHRISTIAN DEPUTATION.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Replying to the Indian Christian Deputation to-day Lord Ronaldshay said: "There are eighty-three thousand Indian Christians in Bengal with its vast population of forty-five millions. If a community is successfully to preserve and perpetuate itself under such circumstances, it is essential that it should develop a strong and an abiding individuality. Unless its members are fired by a sincere and ardent enthusiasm for the faith which they profess, and for all that their faith stands for, it can never hope to resist the tremendous pressure which is constantly exerted by the social and the religious forces by which it is surrounded."

The regulator built at Wakuro in Upper Sind Frontier district from contributions collected from Zemindars has been washed away causing damage to the extent of twenty-five thousand rupees.

Elected non-official members of the Jacobabad municipality as a protest against the monopoly enjoyed by Mukhtiarkar of holding all chairmanships of committees and vice-presidency of municipality have in concert refrained from attending the committee meetings thus causing a deadlock in municipal administration.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 3, 1917.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

There are signs of the times in India to-day. Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India at perhaps the most crucial period in the history of the Empire, maintains an eloquent silence, but he is not averse to letting a hundred indications from different parts of the country bespeak his policy. There need no longer be any doubt or uncertainty as to the existence of a settled policy which the Government of the country is pursuing. It is immaterial whether the policy in question is one of Lord Chelmsford's own unaided initiation. The point is that a new policy has been deliberately embarked on, and it is one of calculated repression and deliberate defiance of all authentic public sentiment. That is a situation which it is not necessary to be alarmed at, but it must be fully realized,—and faced. The present moment constitutes a field-day for the reactionaries. With a pliable Secretary of State in the person of Mr. Chamberlain at the head of affairs, and the British Parliament and public engrossed in the problems of the war, with various war measures, including unlimited rights of censorship over transmission of news, in operation, the bureaucrats of India think they can ride roughshod over popular rights and liberties and over the constitutional sanctions of British rule in India. Have certain publicists made themselves too obnoxious by their candid criticisms of men and things? Shut them up under the Defence of India Act! Do the public want to hold public meetings to consider public questions in a lawful and constitutional manner? Prohibit the holding of the meeting under the Defence of India Act! Should you have omitted to be sufficiently alert in any instance and did not actually prevent the assembling together of citizens, forbid the report of the proceedings of such meeting from being published in newspapers,—under the Defence of India Act! A pretty and pleasant pass for the country to have been brought to in the year of grace 1917! The bureaucracy may well congratulate itself on the possession of so simple and all-sufficing a weapon. The Defence of India Act must inevitably remain on the statute-book while the war lasts. Why not make the most of it?

And indeed for the time being there would appear to be no redress,—we use the word in its literal sense. The two forces,—British public opinion and the Secretary of State for India,—which might have been invoked by the distracted and hapless people of this country are seemingly equally inaccessible. The ordinary means of communication are totally insufficient to acquaint the democracy of Great Britain with the facts of the present situation in India. And representations to the Secretary of State would appear to be equally futile. If proof were needed of the effectual segregation of Mr. Chamberlain at the India Office it would be found in his recent reply to the interpellation on the Madras internments. In that statement we have the measure of the Secretary of State's information about and touch with the Indian situation. And there are other not less significant indications of the trend of things. Has Lord Pentland outraged public sentiment and written himself down as unfitted for his high office? Are the people with one voice clamouring for his recall and the reversal of his policy? Give him an extension of the period of his Governorship,—because, forsooth, of "the present restrictions on travel"! Has the Chief Commissioner of Delhi made himself undesirable by his provocative high-handedness? Another year for Mr. Hailey as Lord of Delhi! All this, of course, is in continuation of the tradition set by the fulsome praises of Sir Michael O'Dwyer followed by the bestowal of a G.C.I.E., as a super-mark of esteem. The public cannot help contrasting all this calculated promotion and perpetuation of the people India does not want with the other side of the picture. When they wanted and begged for an extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty it was not possible to grant their prayer. When they asked that Lord Carmichael might be granted a further term as Governor of Bengal it was equally impracticable to accede to the request. But when they pray to be delivered from the continued rulership of a Lord Pentland, they must needs be saddled with him *sine die*! And such is the stuff of which British statesmanship at the India Office by whatever fatality of omission or commission, happens to be constituted at the present time.

The situation is one which will and must work out its own evolutionary law. The phenomenon is not unexampled in similar phases of political rebirth and national regeneration contending against powerful monopolist motives in other parts of the world. One must not therefore be unduly depressed or demoralized by the manifestation. But also there is a corresponding conclusion. Only those have emerged triumphant in history from such political negation as we have described, who had boundless faith, courage and energy. India is not and is not going to be an exception. An immeasurable responsibility lies on the leaders of the people at this crisis. It is for them to fortify the national faith and direct aright the national energy. The country is waiting for a clear guidance. It is ready, we believe, for every endeavour and sacrifice on behalf of the national cause, but it must be pointed the way. What are the leaders doing? There are two questions we would venture to put them. Do they recognise that the country is really faced to-day with perhaps the gravest movement of organised reaction in her annals under British Rule? And if so, do they realize that it is a matter of life and death from the point of view of the fruition of the national cause, that immediate, co-ordinated and constructive steps should be taken to confront the situation? Such steps, in our considered opinion, should resolve themselves into a two-fold policy. On the one hand, as we have suggested, there should be clear *interim* guidance, so to say, for the country to enable it to resist the increasing and unconscionable pressure on the people's liberties by the arbitrary and flagrant misuse of powers granted for other purposes. On the other hand the gravity of the situation, in our judgment, demands that the Indian National Congress, as the premier political organization, should forthwith arrange that a delegation of representative spokesmen shall go over to England and lay the whole of the facts, which are tending to drive India into an abyss of catastrophe, before the Imperial Government and the Parliament. That is a duty devolving upon all the leaders of the Indian people, which may only be shirked at the cost of dire consequences to the national cause. We hope they will rise to the full height and supreme responsibility of the occasion.

ESSENTIALS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

While nearly every part of the civilised world has been making great advances in educational matters, this country has remained unprogressive, and is still suffering under a system of education which was popular sixty years ago,—a system in which learning is not related to life, which in its overburdening of the mind distorts and stunts the very intellectual powers which it sets out to cultivate, which brings up the boys and young men in an unvarying atmosphere of passivity and dependency, which takes little account of health and no account of the development of will, and which is destitute of all the emotional inspiration which can be derived from patriotism and from religion. It is no wonder that educated India has been charged with apathy and inactivity by those who have had the good fortune to have been educated in institutions where these evils did not exist. The Englishman who is so lavish of his criticism of the educated Indian, who is so confident of his superior power to organise, to govern and even to rule,—where has he learned his self-confidence and initiative, where has he acquired his energetic and active habits, if it were not in one of the great public schools of England? And before he blames the educated Indian for his want of enterprise, he should pause and remember that the fault lies very largely with his own countrymen, who have organised education in India along rigid and almost purely intellectual lines, and have filled it so full of memory work and mental drudgery that it exhausts the energies of the young which in the course of nature are most urgently required for their growth.

We have not space to enter here into even a brief account of boy life in the great public schools of England and other countries of the West, but it may suffice to say that the aim in these is to educate the whole nature of the boy, the emotions, the will and the physical powers as much as the intellect, and that the education of the emotions, at least in the great public schools of England, is largely carried on through the agency of a constant appeal to patriotism. In India, however, every youth is taught to think that he is a passive unit in an unchangeable system, and the motive that is put before him to induce him to study is the selfish one of his being able to succeed in examinations, so that in later life he may occupy a respectable and secure position. All the time he has put before him the thought of mental work, but the appeal that is made to him is based upon a narrow and selfish ambition. How different is all this from the spirit of the great public schools of England, where the motive of patriotism is the one thing in which all glory. There, while the boy is preparing himself for some responsible occupation in life, he is not all the time burdened and depressed with terrible and weakening fears of examinations and of failure. There are other things in his life, and he is living amid healthful activities calculated to convert him into an Englishman of the type described by an appreciative French educationist after a visit to some of the best public schools. He said that young Englishmen are "strong in thew and sinew, habituated to reality, in contact with material facts, always treated as men, trained to rely on themselves, and, regarding life as a combat, to face the difficulties of life with all the vigour of their superabundant youth."

Now that the necessity of national education in India has gained a firm hold upon the public imagination, and in many directions steps are being taken with every promise of success, to found institutions on national lines, it would be well for us to run over in outline some of the ideals and reforms which must be kept to the front as the very essential points on which true success depends. First, in the treatment of the intellect itself, the mind must be sharpened as a tool, it must not be regarded as a receptacle to be filled. No longer shall we want six or eight text books in English alone in the Matriculations class, all to be studied by the poor eye-sore and brain-weary boys within the passage of a single year. We shall want the boys to be trained in capacity for thought, in ability to deal with new problems that arise from time to time; and we may leave memory work not altogether to neglect, but at least to the place which it rightly occupies in the human psychology, as the automatic recorder and reproducer of those items of knowledge which have been rightly placed within the mind in an ordered system of thought and classified information. As it is, the unhappy student simply cannot think, because all the time he is worrying to remember; so anxious is he not to let his disconnected facts escape his memory (like one who would run with his arms laden with cages) that he has neither time nor energy to think about the subjects of his study, or to turn them over in his mind with enjoyment and satisfaction. His life is nearly all anxiety. We want versatile minds, with power of initiative and originality, and the courage to think in independent channels; but we shall never have them while we overburden the memory, and treat the mind as a receptacle instead of as a tool.

But the mind is not the most important thing to educate; if it were the human world would be in a far better condition to-day. No one has cause to complain of the intellectual power of mankind,—but how terribly are we suffering because that intellect has been won over to the service of inhuman ambitions, because the education of the emotions has not been carried on simultaneously with that of the mind. Such a war as that which now devastates civilisation is but a reflection of the wide-spread error of educating the emotions of children for selfishness, while the mind of the children has been educated for power. At present the motives of the class room are far from good they urge each one to struggle for himself, in order that he may have security, comfort and success. It is the policy; each for himself and devil take the hindmost. What we want for the Indian youth is a constant appeal to noble sentiments of patriotism, a constant but imperceptible urging of him to do his best in order that kin and country may benefit by the energies that he has to put forth, that his community may be the better for his having lived. This cannot be done without an appeal to the past, and one of the chief lessons of the school should be that in which the student is led to rejoice over the deeds of the heroes of the land and for this it is necessary that the teacher himself should be full of the living fire of devotion to the motherland for he must teach not only intellectually but also feelingly if he is to train the emotions as well as the mentality of his boys. Then there is the development of character in the form of will, which has been greatly neglected in the orthodox system. Young men must learn by doing as well as by thinking. They must be trained not only to sit in offices when they grow up, and there to associate with books and papers, but to deal with things, with men, and with events. Whatever may be the treasures that we have stored up in the literature of the world, they can never be to us more than a guide to wisdom in our dealings with the world; and if our life is given to books, and we have not the physical strength for full human endeavour and have no aptness for active association with the outer world, the books can give us but husks of knowledge; in them there is for us no wisdom which can enrich us and promote our growth.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Basu's Discovery.

The Hon. Mr. Basu has been interviewed in Calcutta on the task that lies before him as a member of the India Council. Mr. Basu is evidently an optimist, for he pictures himself spending the immediate future in assisting the Secretary of State and his liberal-minded advisers at the India Office in working out a scheme of reforms which will give Indians "legitimate scope in the direction of and administration of their affairs." This is a vague expression which may mean much or little but Mr. Basu, who apparently has a pathetic confidence in the desire of the bureaucracy to make concessions, is unable, when it comes to the point of actually phrasing the extent of his belief, to materialise it into any thing more substantial or tangible than "legitimate scope." Mr. Basu believes that the bureaucracy has come to realise the truth of the old saying that "man cannot live by bread alone," and that "they are anxious to assure the Indian public that they are willing to advance." In the meantime, we suppose, they are reluctantly compelled, much against their will to resort to repression for the discouragement of hopes that can only lead to disappointment. Mr. Basu must have been moving in bureaucratic circles to which ordinary mortals have not the privilege of access, for he is, the only responsible politician that we know of in India who has made this remarkable discovery, which is so opposed to all the unpleasant and painful realities of the moment.

A Disappointment.

However, to come to the realities, let us assure Mr. Basu, in order that he and his bureaucratic friends may not nurse hopes doomed to disappointment, that if he supposes that the sort of "scope" in the direction of their own affairs which the latter are prepared to concede to Indians will satisfy the Indian hunger he is very mistaken. Mr. Basu must be aware that the bureaucrats have already defined the nature and extent of the further "scope" they consider "legitimate," and that they have persuaded Lord Chelmsford to send it Home to the Secretary of State as the considered policy of the Government of India; and he must also be aware that, as a scheme of reforms, it is a mere piece of tinkering which concedes nothing of any real value. Lord Pentland has said in speaking of it, that it "is far short" of the scheme of reforms which Mr. Basu has himself subscribed as a member of the Imperial Council. I find him expressing his confidence in the good intentions of the bureaucracy in the face of all that has happened during the past few months is supremely disappointing. His appointment had been welcomed, because the public believed that he would go to Whitehall to support the Congress claim for a definite declaration of the intention of the Imperial Government to confer self-government at an early date and to give to India the instalment of it demanded by the Congress immediately. If he is going to fall on the necks of the friends of reaction and repression might spare himself the sacrifice of which he speaks.

"The Enishman" on Dadabhai Naoroji.

We knew it would come! Whenever an Indian patriot dies, the anti-Indian press weeps crocodile tears and tells us of his moderation, sound sense, wise methods etc., holding the conduct of those that are left behind to right the same battle up to the odious comparison. It was done *ad nauseam* in the case of Mr. Gokhale and again when Sir Pherozeshah died. What a pity that their wise and sagacious leadership, which was always at a discount with these organs when they were alive,—should be lost to Indian politics, etc! Now these same clichés tags are being dragged out *apropos* of the death of the great patriot who died on Saturday. "He was not a true agitator of the type that threatens the peace of India to-day" says "The Enishman." "If many others were like him the argument for political advancement would be very much stronger," and so on in the usual strain. But the height of solence is reached when we are told that the man, who, in the last year of his life, declared with passionate insistence that India was now fit for self-government and gave whole-hearted adhesion to the Home Rule cause, was "deeply conscious of the fact that years of apprenticeship should be passed before India could safely attain to that 'swaraj' whose banner he unfurled at the Congress of 1906!" Comment on such amazing misrepresentation is unnecessary.

"What we said!"

Nothing could exceed the undiluted indecency with which the Anglo-Indian papers in Calcutta have seized upon the report of the Mesopotamian Commission to vent their spleen on Lord Hardinge. For sheer dishonesty "The Statesman" in this respect would be hard to beat. It audaciously quotes its totally unfounded comment of a year ago on the discussion in the House of Lords and declares that the Commission's Report justifies what it then said. This is what it did say:—

> "We are accordingly left with the plain and apparently inevitable inference that the man who conceived the advance, and who without consulting his Council, insisted upon the hazardous and ill-fated enterprise, was the late Viceroy, Lord Hardinge. It is for the Special Commission to discover whether the suspicion which has long been present in the public mind is well founded."

Dishonest Perversity.

About the only thing that is absolutely and unequivocally clear in the Report is that the chief blame for the advance to Bagdad was on Sir John Nixon who conceived and insisted on it. What is not clear is the proportion of responsibility which the Commission places on Lord Hardinge and the War Cabinet, who acted on the advice of the military commander on the spot. "The Statesman," however, enunciates a new doctrine. "It would be contrary to all principles of British Administration" it says" that the military authorities should dictate a policy to the civil government." As a matter of fact that is just what the military authorities are doing now and always should do in a war. The civil government can take upon itself the responsibility of refusing to act on the military policy recommended to them, but is to be hoped that the day when they will do so is a long way off. "The Statesman" in its painful anxiety to shift the blame, which the Report places on Sir John Nixon, on to Lord Hardinge even goes so far as to make the fatuous remark that "it is open to doubt whether it would be within (Sir John Nixon's) competence to suggest an advance on Bagdad!" Has anyone ever heard of a general in charge of a campaign within whose competence it did not lay to even to *suggest* an advance? Dishonest perversity could hardly go further.

BRITISH CAPTURE ON THE SOUCHEZ.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN CERNY-AILLES SECTOR.

SERIOUS FRANCHISE DEMONSTRATION IN BUDAPEST.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON SOUCHEZ.

ENEMY DEFENCES CAPTURED.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR EPEHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 2.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—Following yesterday's success south of Lens we attacked last night on the north bank of the Souchez river and captured the enemy's defences on a front of half a mile south-west and west of the town.

We made a successful raid last night north-east of Epehy. As a result of the hostile raids east of Gouzeaucourt and at Tucoult near Armentieres we took a few Germans prisoners.

ARTILLERY FIRING IN SCARPE VALLEY.

BRITISH CAPTURES IN JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 2.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports considerable enemy artillery firing in the Scarpe Valley in the neighbourhood of Lens and northward of the Lys river.

During June we captured 8,686 Germans including 175 officers, 67 guns including two heavy-guns, 102 trench-mortars, 345 machine-guns and great quantities of other material.

EXTENDING BRITISH DANGER-ZONE.

NETHERLANDS' NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HAGUE, July 2.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 2.

The Government has drawn the attention of Great Britain to the fact that the new regulation extending the danger zone in the North Sea, will render shipping from Holland round north of England completely impossible and a modification is asked for.

"BABY WEEK" MOVEMENT.

EXHIBITION TO BE OPENED BY QUEEN MARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

Queen Mary this afternoon will open a great exhibition in connection with what is known as the "baby week" movement throughout the country, which is intended to promote infant welfare and to work to fill up gaps caused by the war.

MR. KENNEDY JONES RESIGNS.

LORD RHONDDA DETERMINED TO END PROFITEERING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

It is stated that Mr. Kennedy Jones has resigned his position in the Food Ministry.

Lord Rhondda, speaking at Cardiff, said he suspected that Mr. Lloyd George had appointed him Food Controller, because he knew Lord Rhondda had the hide of a rhinoceros. He would be the guardian of the consumer, especially of the poor. He was determined to end profiteering, but warned the audience not to expect a return to pre-war prices.

CONTROL OF FOOD PRICES.

GOVERNMENT RESOLVE TO KEEP THEM WITHIN BOUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 2.

Much interest has been aroused by the statement, Mr. Lloyd George made at Dundee regarding the steps which the Government was taking to keep the food prices within bounds. He said:—We are first of all taking strong action to prevent unreasonable profits from swelling the price of food and if necessary we shall go to the extent of resorting to the Exchequer in order to see that at any rate the price of bread is within the compass of the bulk of people, because it is vital in war-time as well as in peace-time that if people are to be kept up to efficiency, which is necessary in order to carry through their task, they should have abundance of essentials of life at a price within the reach of every class of the community.

FIGHTING IN CERNY-AILLES SECTOR.

MANY ENEMY ATTEMPTS REPULSED.

INTENSE ARTILLERY STRUGGLE ON THREE POINTS.

ATTACK IN AVOCOURT REDOUBT SMASHED BY FRENCH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 2.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—Despite the recrudescence of bombardment east of Cerny only local engagements occurred in the sector Cerny-Ailles where our grenadiers repulsed enemy attempts at various points.

The enemy violently bombarded our front lines in the region east of Rheims. Powerful enemy raids east of La Pompelle and north and north-east of Brunay cost the enemy serious losses and were without result.

The artillery struggle continues to be intense in the region of the Avocourt Wood Hill 304 and Morthomme. Our fire smashed up an attack on the Avocourt Redoubt.

A lively engagement occurred west of Morthomme around one of our advanced posts which was lost and retaken five times and finally abandoned by both the sides because gunfire had completely destroyed it.

VIOLENT ATTACK NEAR CERNY.

ENEMY UNABLE TO PUSH IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 2.

Last night's French communiqué said:—In the Cerny-Ailles sector the big calibre shell bombardment redoubled in intensity towards the end of the night and shortly afterwards a very violent enemy attack was made east of Cerny on a front of five hundred metres on bot' sides of the Ailles-Paissy road. The enemy occupied a line of trenches which had been levelled by shells and evacuated by us. Our concentrated artillery firing caused great havoc among the enemy who, despite all efforts, was unable to push the attack further. The artillery contest continued very actively in this sector throughout the day.

There was intermittent artillery firing elsewhere which was more lively on the left of the Meuse in the Hill 304—Mort-homme sector.

THE HIMALAYA SINKS.

28 DROWNED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, July 1.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Himalaya, chartered by the Government, sunk on 22-6 after an explosion. Twenty-eight were drowned.

GERMAN NON-COMBATANTS INTERNED IN FRANCE.

TWENTY BELGIANS ARRESTED IN RETALIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 1.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. July 3.

An official telegram from Brussels says twenty Belgians connected with the colonies have been arrested because a number of German non-combatants captured at Tabora have been interned in France, instead of in a neutral country.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

QUESTION OF CENTRAL POWERS' INITIATING OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ZURICH, July 1.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 2.

The German press military correspondents betray discomposure at the arrival of the American troops in France and weigh the question as to the desirability of the Central Empires' initiating the offensive before the Entente, are permitted deliberately to complete the extensive plans, the execution of which they may postpone until next Spring.

ADMIRATION OF BRITISH TENACITY.

The pro-German "Basler Nachrichten" says:—Even a foe cannot withhold the admiration of tenacity and perseverance of the English as well as of their recklessness combined with their adaptability in using every means to reach the desired end.

But the paper doubts if an equally determined foe will delay the offensive pending the American Army's readiness to attack.

THE REUTENFELS INCIDENT.

INDIGNATION IN SWEDEN

APPEAL FOR VIGOROUS COLLABORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 2.

General indignation in Sweden at the Reutenfels incident is voiced by the "Dagbladet" which appeals for vigorous collaboration by the three Scandinavian countries against morally indefensible German acts.

GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST REUTENFELS' ARREST.

EXPLOSIVES NOT MEANT FOR USE IN NORWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 1
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 2.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that Germany has protested against Norway's arresting a diplomatic courier after he had officially declared that explosives in his luggage were not intended for use in Norway. The paper says:—The courier will be prosecuted in Germany for violating the Norwegian laws and an inquiry will be opened. It regrets that the incident has caused anxiety to the Norwegian people and repeats that Reutenfels did not intend to use the explosives in Norway.

ARRESTS OF SUSPECT GERMANS IN NORWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 2.

Arrests of suspect Germans continue in Christiania.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS.

ARRIVE AT MUNICH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 1.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

The Austrian Emperor and Empress have arrived at Munich, accompanied by their suite, including the Foreign Minister.

PREMIER SEIDLER'S DECLARATION.

"FREMDENBLATT'S" EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 1.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

The "Fremdenblatt" explains that Premier von Seidler's declaration in the Reichsrath was directed not against the rights of the people of Austria to take part in making peace, but against the presumption that the Entente was interfering in the internal affairs of Austria, by insisting that the nationalities of Austria-Hungary were entitled to settle for themselves the nature of their relationship to the State.

DEBATE IN AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

CENTRAL POWERS' CONCERN FOR THE POLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, July 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. July 3.

During the debate in the Austrian parliament various speakers declared that the new kingdom of Poland must be a monarchy incorporated with Galicia under the sceptre of the Austrian Emperor.

Another dwelt on the efforts of the Central Powers to liberate Poland, but complained that the Poles themselves did nothing to free themselves from the Russian yoke.

TORPEDOING OF ARGENTINE VESSELS.

COMPENSATION FROM GERMANY DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, July 1.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

The Government is demanding compensation from Germany for the torpedoing of Argentine vessels, Orina and Toro.

CHINESE COUP D'ETAT.

GEN. CHANGHSUN'S DRAMATIC BEHAVIOUR.

PRESIDENT SUDDENLY ASKED TO RESIGN.

INSTALLATION OF NEW EMPEROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

The Chinese coup d'etat seems to have been carried out with dramatic swiftness and secrecy. A telegram from Peking says General Changhsun, leader of the Military party who had had the whip hand over the Government for weeks past, suddenly appeared at the Presidential residence at three in the morning on July 1st and curtly informed the President that he must resign as Manhu Emperor Hsuantung had been restored to the throne. The new Emperor is a boy of eleven. He was deposed in 1912.

CHINA'S THRONE.

YOUNG EMPEROR ANNOUNCES SUCCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, July 2.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 2.

The young Emperor, Hsuantung, has announced that he has again succeeded to the Throne.

THE ANTI-ALLIES TREACHERY.

GREEK CABINET DECIDE UPON CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, July 2.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 2.

The Government has decided criminally to prosecute all persons responsible for the tragic events of December not excluding Cabinet Ministers.

ASSURANCE OF LOYALTY TO NEW REGIME.

GENERAL PAPOULOS ABSENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, July 2.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 2.

M. Venezelos has received the general officers from the Peloponnesus who gave an assurance of loyalty to the new *regime*. The sole absentee was General Papoulos, who will be outlawed if he does not come to Athens.

EXPELLED GREEKS ARRIVE AT AJACCIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, July 1.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 2.

M. M. Gounaris, Dousmanis and twenty-six other expelled Greeks have arrived at Ajaccio.

MISERABLE SHORTAGE OF LEATHER IN GERMANY.

CHILDREN TO ATTEND SCHOOL BAREFOOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. July 3.

Owing to shortage of leather the German authorities have ordered school teachers to advise children to attend school barefooted.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT DUSSELDORF.

BELGIAN RINGLEADERS COURT-MARTIALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 2.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Dusseldorf. Crowds of workers wrecked and looted shops, especially bars. The local commander promptly shut all bars and theatres and court-martialled the ringleaders of the rioters, four Belgians, sentencing them to penal servitude. Numerous minor sentences were passed on male and female rioters.

GERMAN UNEASINESS ON BELGIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

The Germans are displaying increasing uneasiness on the Belgian front, feeling that the Allies' latest move is an attempt to approach the famous Ferryman's House, situated on the Yser canal, the scene of many bloody encounters at the opening of the war.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS NEAR STANISLAU.

MORE VIOLENT THAN OFFICIALLY REPORTED.

AMPLY SUPPLIED WITH MUNITIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
COPENHAGEN, July 2.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 2.

The correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger" reports that the Russian attacks near Stanislau were much more violent than was officially stated. He says that their artillery firing was even more violent than before the revolution and is convinced that the Russians are amply supplied with munitions.

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

DEMANDS BY PAN-RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, July 2.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 2.

The Pan-Russian Soldiers' Congress has passed a resolution that the Provisional Government should promulgate laws assuring the various Russian nationalities right to dispose of their political future and proclaiming equal rights for all tongues, while simultaneously reserving the Russian language for official use.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN EASTERN GALICIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE MAINTAINED ON A LONG FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 2.

Referring to the Russian front, a German communiqué says:—Owing to increasing pressure by the other Entente Powers, the Russian fighting activity in Eastern Galicia begins to give the impression that the attacks are intended. A strong Russian destructive fire has been maintained since yesterday from the Lemberg-Brody railway as far as the heights south of Brzezany.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

BREAKDOWN OF RUSSIAN INFANTRY ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. July 3.

A German evening communiqué says after strong fire the Russian infantry attacks between the upper Strypa and the western bank of the Zlotalipa broke down under our fire.

ANOTHER GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

CONTRADICTS THE FORMER ONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. July 3.

An evening German communiqué shows that the Russian attacks did not collapse as reported yesterday as the communiqué says that the Russian attacks near Konyuchy, between the Zlotalipa and the Narajowka were the cause of close engagements.

DARWIN BY ELECTION

NATIONALIST SPENCER RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

A telegram from Hobart says, Spencer, Nationalist, has been returned in byelection at Darwin, replacing the dead Labour member.

EXTENSION OF GOVERNORS' SERVICES

LORDS WILLINGDON AND PENTLAND.

PLEA OF RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 12 noon, July 2.

In view of the present restrictions on travel, Mr. Chamberlain with the approval of his Majesty has invited Lords Pentland and Willingdon to serve on in India. They have consented.

AUSTRIAN AIR-RAID ON ITALY.

ITALIAN REPRISAL ON TRIESTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, July 2.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 2.

An Austrian air squadron bombed Venice, Chioggia and Murano on the night of June 29th. There were no casualties Italian hydroplanes on the following night bombed Trieste as reprisal.

10,000 AEROPLANES WOULD END WAR IN 10 WEEKS.

MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, July 2.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. July 3.

Mr. Orville Wright in an interview, [illegible] that ten thousand aeroplanes would the war in ten weeks. He favoured a fleet of aeroplanes carrying one man a machine gun.

FRANCHISE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BUDAPEST.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT A MILLION KRONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 2.
Recd. 12-35 p.m., July 2.

A telegram from Budapest says that the damage done in the franchise demonstrations is estimated at a million kroner. Windows of eighty cafes and two hundred shops were smashed and goods stolen.

MR. BASU AND HIS TASK.

THE BUREAUCRACY AND REFORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 30.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu during the last two days has been the recipient of numerous congratulatory letters and telegrams from all parts of the country including Indian Chiefs. He leaves India about the middle of August.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Basu said that the main reason for his accepting the offer of the Secretary of State was his belief that he might be of some use to his country and the Government in the carrying out of a scheme of Indian reforms which would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people and give them a sense of ownness in the Government of India. He does not overlook the difficulty of the task but he believes that the war has so accelerated the march of events that a satisfactory and honourable solution of the question at issue does not seem to him to present any insuperable difficulty. In the first place the democracies in England and the Dominions realise that the present system of administration in India is incompatible with that free partnership of the component parts of the British Empire which the Imperial Conference seems to point out as the only means for preserving the integrity and unity of the Empire and co-operation between the various Governments included in it in peace and war. The official mind in India has also come to recognise that, though the present system of administration has achieved great results, much more has yet to be done to give the Indians legitimate scope in the direction and administration of their own affairs. He believes that the bureaucracy has come to realise the truth of the old saying that "man cannot live by bread alone" and they are anxious to assure the Indian public that they are willing to advance.

At this juncture, continued Mr. Basu all that was needed was courage and statesmanship. The recent utterances of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India showed that in the reconstruction of the Empire a courageous outlook will not be wanting and therefore Mr. Basu feels that the presence of men at the centre of the Empire with first hand knowledge of the aspirations of the people of this country and of the difficulties that undoubtedly stand in their way but which there is a tendency to make too much of, will to a great extent help the solution of the problems now awaiting the Empire, so far as India is concerned. It is this feeling which has induced him to accept the office in spite of great personal inconvenience and difficulties.

Mr. Basu did not wish to dwell on the heavy loss he will have to bear. He said personal matters, though important, must be kept in the background. He is keenly alive to the fact that it should not be said of the people with whom he has been working and who had been pressing for the reforms which enabled the Secretary of State to offer a seat to Mr. Basu in his Council that they were unwilling to face the difficulties and inconveniences of

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

accepting office in England when the call came for them.

About his Indian colleagues Mr. Basu said that he knew Sir P. D. Pattani personally and he had a very high opinion of his tact, courage and judgment. He did not know Shahazada Aftab Ahmed Khan personally but from all that he had heard about him from friends in U.P. Mr. Basu felt sure that he would be loyal to the cause of Indian progress.

In conclusion Mr. Basu said that he and his colleagues had an arduous time before them requiring the exercise of great judgment and perseverence and he felt that they would have the support of all India, of all her communities and creeds.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO DR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding. At the President's request Sir D. E. Wacha moved a resolution expressing sympathy for the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was a member of the Corporation, for four years and admiration for his work, and noble patriotism. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah added a few words of appreciation. The resolution was passed, all the members standing. The Corporation then adjourned without proceeding with any business.

The President said they had met there under the shadof of the death of one of the greatest men India had produced. He called upon Sir D. E. Wacha to move the resolution.

Sir D. E. Wacha said he had a mournful duty to perform owing to the death of Dadabhai Naoroji. He then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have heard with deep regret of the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, LL.D., whose many sided public spirited services for will-nigh three-quarters of a century included membership of the Corporation for four years and of the Town Council for two years, during which period he rendered most valuable services to the Corporation and the city.

"Animated by a lofty spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the country of his birth Dr. Dadabhai worked most unselfishly with unique energy and earnestness for the social, religious, economic and, political advancement of his countrymen. He was the first Indian who succeded in gaining entrance in the House of commons. Both in and outside that august assembly he was the trusted leader and a powerful exponent of Indian opinion, and he has left behind him a singularly noble example of sterling patriotism, personal service and blameless life which will be a constant source of inspiration to the youth of this country for generations to come."

2. "That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the departed with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement.

3. "That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

HIS SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM.

Sir D. E. Wacha said it was superfluous for him to recount all the great services of Dadabhai Naoroji from beginning to end. But he might say this that the son of a poor Parsi priest, he became an orphan at the age of four, and owing to his natural talents combined with the home training of a very shrewd mother, he succeded from a poor boy in the Elphinstone Institution to rise to become the professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College in 1845. From that time forward his activities—religious, social and political,—had gone forward till the last days of his life. Although he had laid aside his armour as a politician some ten years ago to rest at Versova, still he kept up his spirit of patriotism and devoted himself to the service, o his country, writing here and writing there, giving advice to Viceroys and Governors and in that way rendering services for the good of his country. He then went to England as a merchant and even there he shone, although he had gone from the professorial chair to the counting house. He showed there such great ability that he amassed a great deal of weath,—honest wealth. But unfortunately the crash due to the speculation in Bombay brought him to ruin, not on account of his own speculation, but on account of others'. But such was his honesty that the Banks agreed to advance him sums and he was discharged as a bankrupt after only three months, and he was given a certificate by the official in charge of the proceedings that he had never known a bankrupt of such sturdy honesty. Thereafter he started the institution known as the East India Association. He then resolved to domesticate himself in London and decided to pass his life there, as he considered it the centre of authority. A fund was raised for his services, and presented to him, which he, however, did not utilise for his own purposes. His political activities began from that time and they never ceased for one day, encouraging young students and fighting for the use of the Indians. He encouraged there men like Pherozeshah Mehta and W. C. Bonnerji and in this way carried on his many sided activities.

Subsequently he went to Baroda as dewan at the call of duty. He was always ready at the call of duty and Dadabhai found that where duty was to be performed he was ready with his coat in 24 hours.

HIS SERVICES AS MEMBER OF THE CORPORATAION.

He then came to Bombay and became a member of the Corporation, and after that in the Town Council, he rendered very valuable services to the city in regard to an item of money. There was a dispute between the Corporation and the Government regarding the Vehar Lake and he went into the most intricate calculations and saved a large sum of money to the Corporation.

He then went to London and put forth his full activities there, by recommending, advising, and carrying on long correspondence with Ministers of State. He always persevered and never felt himself defeated. He never knew what defeat was. He than entered Parliament as member for Central Finsbury. When he subsequently came to India as President of the Lahore Congress he received on ovation which even royalty might envy. The speaker himself accompanied Dadabhai Naoroji to Lahore and his journey was one triumphal procession going from station to station. At Lahore the procession lasted for three hours, and Dadabhai sat the whole time salaming here and salaming there, and it was wonderful how an old man could do all that. He believed that one could get nothing at once and that was the lesson he gave for the eager politicians of to-day. He was again elected President of the Congress a third time as there was no fitter man for that exalted post. It was Dadabhai who stimulated patriotism in India and not Mrs. Besant. That was the whole history of Self-Government. He was not only the father and founder of Indian politics, but he was the self-father of self-government. Then he retired like a venerable rishi of old living for his country. India would never know such a sturdy man, Dadabhai was the greatest Indian of all Indians. India mourned today for him.

"THE GREATEST INDIAN."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in seconding the resolution said Dadabhai would live in the memory of India for many generations. According to the *Bhagwatgita* the soul never dies, and although he might have shuffled his mortal coil, he would always work for the good of India.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he wanted to add a few words of appreciation, although it was not an occasion for words. He would only say that Bombay ought to feel proud of having produced the greatest Indian. He had the privilege of recently having had a conversation with Dadabhai at Versova and the gist of it was he declared his robust confidence in the British character and said he did not despair of getting from the democracy all the privileges they wished for. Dadabhai said he had perfect faith in the noble instincts of the British race.

The resolution was then passed in silence, all standing.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HON. PANDIT MALAVIYA'S CONDOLENCES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 2.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent the following message to Sir Dinshaw Wacha on the death of Mr. Dadabhai Nawroji:—"In common with the rest of India I mourn the passing away of our reverend grand old leader. But there is consolation in the thought that though his spirit has cast off its physical mould, it lives and shall live in our midst to inspire and cheer us and our children in the service of the Motherland. We could better honour his memory than by an earnest and strenuous endeavour to hasten the realisation of his noble vision of a Self-governing India, within the Empire, remembering the deep truth of his message delivered at the Congress of 1906, that Self-Government is the only and chief remedy, and that in Self-Government lies our hope, strength and greatness."

MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA'S CONDOLENCES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 2.

The following telegram was despatched by the Madras Mahajana Sabha to the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha to be passed on to the family of Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji:—"Madras Mahajana Sabha deeply mourns the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, whose irreparable loss to the country at this juncture is a heavy national calamity. The Sabha offers its very sincere condolence to the members of the bereaved family."

SATARA HOME RULE LEAGUE'S SORROW.

(Associated Press.)

SATRA, July 2.

At a public meeting held on Sunday at the Arthur Town Hall, under the Presidency of Mr. R. P. Karandikar, a branch of Maharastra Home Rule League was formally inaugurated.

A resolution expressing profound sorrow at the death of Dadabhai Naoroji was also passed.

HINDU STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY'S SORROW.

A special meeting of the above Society was held on Sunday the 1st instant at Shri Mangrol Shrimali Samaj Hall to give expression to its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. The President was authorised to communicate to the family of Dr. Dadabhai resolutions that were passed.

INSTITUTIONS CLOSED.

The following institutions were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji:—

The Matunga Association Free Reading Room and Library, the Pannalal Poorancand Jain High School, License Dalals' Market at the Town Custom House, the Sugar Merchants' Association and the Mathuradas Karsandas Natha Bhatia High School.

The following were also closed:—

The Moti and Zaveratna Dharmna Kanto, the Young Bhatia Library office of the Industrial and Prudential Co. Ltd. the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, (Colaba), the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (Colaba), the Bombay Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association the J. U. Yajnik Bhuleshwar library, the Wilson High School, the Marwari Vidyalaya.

DR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S FUNERAL.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Sheppard.

The body being conveyed to the gates of the Towers of Silence.

CALCUTTA PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA July 2.

In noticing Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's death the "Englishman" says:—He was not a crude political agitator of the type that threatens the peace of India to-day. Latterly perhaps his speeches were bitter, and showed a tendency towards unaccustomed violence in a man of his temper and his years. But in the main he set before his fellow-countrymen a standard of courteous patriotic agitation which we can all treat with respect, even if we disagree with the policy advocated. If many others were like him the argument for political advancement would be very much stronger. But for all the vigour of his advocacy, Naoroji was himself deeply conscious of the fact that years of apprenticeship should be passed before India could safely attain to that "swaraj" whose banner he unfurled at the Calcutta Congress of 1906. He called for a beginning and the beginning has been made.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says the seed of real Self-Government was for the first time in 1906, sown by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the Indian mind. It took immediate root as the soil had previously been prepared by nationalist bodies and that seed has now fructified into the Home Rule League. Mr. Naoroji never spoke in a faltering voice. He was always frank and straight in his words and conduct. He knew not what mincing matters was. He was a born home-ruler and he died as such. His great hope of Self-Government was not realised during his lifetime, his countrymen who profess such profound respect and love for him are thus bound to see that his last wish is fulfilled in due time.

BOMBAY PRESS.

All the Bombay vernacular papers came out yesterday in black borders, paying glowing tributes to the memory of the deceased patriot and dwelling especially on the saintly character of his life.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" says:—Ages will pass a thousand other great leaders of men will achieve fame in India but Dadabhai's place will remain vacant. Modern India has not produced another such son and we doubt if she will give birth to his like in ages to come. A straightforward public man, a devoted husband, a true citizen, a good son, a sympathetic friend, a loving father and ideal gentleman, every inch a saintly character,—India shall not look upon his like again.

The "Praja Mitra and Parsi", in a leading article headed "The Passing of the Rishi," says:—He was the greatest man produced by our country, and by universal consent its greatest patriot. One impulse moved him in his life and one alone, and that was to serve his country regardless of fear of favour. His motto was service and sacrifice. India to-day mourns his death with such feelings of heart-felt sorrow as have never before been evoked in this land and sense of desolation imperceptibly steals over us when we know that the great and venerable figure of Dadabhai Naoroji which for so long typified all that was best and finest and noblest in Indian life and thought has at last gone. But although we may pine for "the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still" we know that the memory of Dadabhai will never fade and he will always live in our remembrance as the greatest Servant of India.

The "Bombay Samachar" says:—India and the rest of the British Empire have sustained in his death an irreparable loss. The nation has lost its truest friend and leader, and the Government, a steadfast loyalist.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF ENSUING CONGRESS.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 2.

The Punjab Congress Committee at a meeting held on Sunday evening suggested the following names for the office of President of the next Indian National Congress: Sir Subramania Iyer Raja of Mahmudabad and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

It also placed on record its profound grief at the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, expressed the sense of the nation's loss and conveyed sympathy with the bereaved family.

It also suggested the advisability of holding a joint session of the Congress and the Moslem League to consider the situation.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

OPINION OF PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES INVITED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 2.

The General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress have invited the opinion of the various provincial Congress Committees about convening an emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider the present political situation.

On the conclusion of the special duty to which he was appointed, connected with the Mandalay Conspiracy trial Mr. G. Rutledge to-day, reverted to the Government Advocateship, Burma, Mr. E. Higinbotham, officiating Government Advocate reverting to the Secretaryship Burma Legislative Council.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Theosophical Society."

2. "That the Members of this Lodge resolve to request his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to interfere in the matter and cancel the order affecting the religious freedom of Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, and further request to pass an order allowing the publication and sale of the religious, Social and Theosophical writings."

"That the President and the Secretary of this Lodge be requested to forward copies of the Resolutions to the Secretary of State for India and to his Excellency the Viceroy and to Mrs. Besant with a message of utter devotion and confidence to the last."

BHUSAVAL CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, July 2.

A largely attended public meeting on Sunday represented by all communities under the able presidency of Mr. Mulay emphatically protested against the internment of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

THE COUNTRY'S RALLY!

CONTINUED ADHERENCE TO REFORM SCHEME.

PURSUIT OF LAWFUL PROPAGANDA.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 2.

A crowded public meeting under the auspices of the Central Provinces Congress Committee, the Provincial Association and the Home Rule League was held on Sunday evening in the Town Hall. The Hon. Mr. M. V. Joshi presided. Resolutions—(a) strongly protesting against the recent internments at Madras under the Defence of India Act, which was never meant to be applied to constitutional propoganda declared by highest courts to be legitimate and lawful; (b) recording their grateful sense of homage to Mrs. Besant for devoting her great life and unrivalled talents to the uplifting of India and respectfully tendering sympathy in the present enforced cessation of her philanthropic labours; (c) condemning the Madras Government's policy as fraught with grave danger to orderly progress and as likely to evoke deep feelings of resentment and distrust of the Government's benevolent declarations of sympathy with the people's legitimate aims and aspirations, and deploring the diffusion of dangerous spirit of unrest and discontent; (d) declaring continued adherence to the reforms scheme adopted at Lucknow and resolving to carry on the propaganda by all lawful and constitutional means, were proposed and carried unanimously.

SUKKUR CITIZENS' PROTEST.

At a meeting of the Home Rule League, Sukkur (Sind Branch) held on the 23rd instant, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) Resolved that the members of the Home Rule League, Sukkur Branch enter their emphatic protest against the order of internment passed by the Madras Government against Mrs. Annie Besant and her two helpmates Messrs. Arundale and Wadia who were engaged in a constitutional agitation for the attainment of Self-Government for India.

(2) Resolved that the action of the Madras Government being very shortsighted has shocked public feeling throughout the length and breadth of India and is detrimental not only to the interests of India but to those of the Empire generally the Sukkur Home Rule League prays for the immediate annullment of the said order.

(3) Resolved that the League reiterates its faith in the aims and objects of the Home Rule movement which is carried on on constitutional lines.

(4) Resolved that Mr. Suganlal Hossanand, Pleader be deputed to represent the Sukkur Branch at the All-Sind public meeting of protest to be held at Karachi on the 24th instant against the action of the Madras Government taken against Mrs. Annie Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia.

(5) Resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the press by the Secretary and resolutions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 be communicated to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy.

PANCHMAHAL DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

GODHRA, July 2.

A protest meeting of the Panchmahal District Congress Committee was held at Godhra yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Manilal Mehta, pleader. The following resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting regrets to note that authoritative declaraion about granting Self-Government to India within the Empire, within a specified time as demanded by the National Congress and Moslem League has been delayed and urges upon the Government to publicly make such a declaration as early as possible."

"That this meeting views the recent speech of Lord Pentland as arbitrary and apt to create disaffection throughout the country."

"That this meeting very strongly protests against the unjust internment of Mrs. Annie Besant, and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, most loyal and popular patriots of the Empire and most reluctantly considers this step as an unwise, unstatesmanlike, retrograde and therefore un British."

"That this meeting urges upon the All-India Congress Committee to send the deputation elected to England soon."

"That this meeting views the present circular of the Bombay Educational Department prohibiting students from attending any public meeting as being very retrograde and going to the root of free public life and all political education of the presidency."

"That this Congress Committee requests the provincial Congress Committee to invite quarterly or half yearly work reports of all the institutions affiliated to it and to help those that are unable to work in the political propaganda."

BARODA THEOSOPHICAL LODGE'S PROTEST.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Lodge:—

"That this Lodge of the Theosophical Society, Baroda, views with extreme grief the orders of internment passed against Mrs. Bessant, the spiritual Teacher and President of the Society, and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia,—able and devoted workers in the cause of the

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE SILENCE OF DELHI.

PROHIBITION OF PROTEST MEETING.

NOTICE SERVED ON THE CONVENERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The country must be wondering at Imperial Delhi's enigmatic reticence at this juncture, and thinking that the Delhic Sphinx has imparted much of his mysterious silence to the Delhites. At a time when the entire country is reverberating with emphatic protests against the regrettable excess of Executive discretion, of which the Madras Government has been found guilty by all the responsible people of the country, when all the thinking population of India is righteously indignant at the arbitrary curtailment of the liberties of law-abiding citizens, and the assumption of autocratic power has plunged the whole of India in a state of ferment, the persistent silence of the Metropolis lends itself to infinite misconstruction. But let no *ex parte* judgment be formed against Delhi. Here is our defence and let the world hear it.

Some of my colleagues of the Bar together with some leading citizens of Delhi proposed to hold a public meeting to adopt the following resolutions:—

1. That we, the citizens of Delhi, assembled in a public meeting, place on record the expression of our profound disappointment at the attitude of the Madras Government towards the legitimate activities of law-abiding citizens, and view with growing alarm and intense anxiety the regrettable tendency in certain bureaucratic circles to favour repressive measures, which have caused no inconsiderable amount of irritation and disquiet throughout educated India. We, further, consider the decision of the Madras Government to intern Mrs. Besant, and Messrs. B. P. Wadia and G. S. Arundale, as an act, singularly destitute of statesmanship, of the nature of undisguised repression, and an ill-conceived measure to suppress the Home Rule movement, and, therefore, enter our most emphatic protest against the policy which suffers these excesses of Executive authority to go unchecked.

2. That we gratefully acknowledge the invaluable services Mrs. Besant has rendered to the cause of India and the Empire during the last 24 years of her life, and extend our heartiest sympathies to her on being so arbitrarily deprived of her personal liberty for having evinced infinite zeal for the regeneration of our Mother country.

3. That we offer our hearty sympathies to Messrs. B. P. Wadia and G. S. Arundale, whose devoted services in connection with the Home Rule propaganda deserve our respect, on being debarred from pursuing their selfless and thoroughly constitutional activities.

And in order to secure the Town Hall for the meeting, I went and saw the Secretary of the Municipality, who, according to the municipal bye-laws, could let the Town Hall for any "public gathering." Before learning the object of the meeting, Mr. McNabb agreed to let us have the Hall for Sunday, the 1st July, but on finding out the object of the meeting he seemed somewhat doubtful, and thought that the matter would have to be referred to the President. Would I send in a formal application? I sent in the application at once, and it was as follows:—

Kucha Chelan,
Delhi,
27th June.

To,
The Secretary of the Municipal Committee,
Delhi.

Sir,

The citizens of the Metropolis propose to hold a public gathering on Sunday, the 1st July, 1917, between 5 and 7 p.m. to give expression to their views with respect to the recent internments, ordered by the Madras Government. As the meeting will be of public importance, it is hoped that you will be so good as to let us have the use of the Town Hall free or otherwise. An early reply will highly oblige.

I am,
Yours, etc.,
M. ASAF ALI,
Barrister-at-Law.

I rummaged the leaves of the Municipal Bye-Laws to find any provision which could be availed of by the President for refusing us the use of the Town Hall, but found none. But the sanction of the President was not forthcoming on the following day, nor did it come the next day. Today on Saturday, the 30th inst., I received at about 1 p.m., instead of the sanction of the President a surprise visit from the Inspector of Police in charge of the Kotwali with an order from the Superintendent of Police to serve upon me a Notice from Mr. Hailey, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi prohibiting "the meeting announced for the 1st July" under Section 3 of the Defence of India Act 1915. I asked the Inspector if the Notice was meant for any person other than myself, and he replied that he was going to serve it upon another friend of mine, and if necessary it would be served upon every one, who would go to attend the meeting, also that it would be repeated as often as necessary. The Inspector discharged his duty with due politeness, but I understood him to say that the authorities were determined that no protest meeting should take place in Delhi.

So here is the clue to our inexplicable silence. But it passes one's comprehension how the Defence of India Act came to be applied to a meeting the object of which was in no respect different from that of so many other meetings which have already taken place in India? The matter deserves more than ordinary notice. It is not an isolated instance of maladroit exercise of Executive authority, nor an inadvertent excess of discretion, but a most deliberate act of drastic repression. It furnishes a further piece of evidence that unless repressive measures are being callously connived at, they may be taken to be the offsprings of an unjust and unwise policy favoured in higher circles. The prompt use of the Defence of India Act by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi in prohibiting a perfectly lawful meeting is of a piece with the recent action of the Madras Government, and abundantly shows the tendency of the times. It is to announce with the beat of drum that the country need not cry itself hoarse over one infringement of its constitutional liberties, for many more infringements will follow it in total disregard of the country's solemn protests. Why bewail the misapplication of the notorious Act for curtailing the freedom of person only, for it is powerful enough to take away the freedom of speech also? The Chief Commissioner of Delhi has shown that means are not lacking, if a bureaucrat takes it into his head to display disregard of constitutional rights of the people. Perhaps he has unconsciously supplied fresh aliment to the ferment already in existence in the country. Freedom of speech must henceforth disappear. There remains but the shackled freedom of the press, which is already in a precarious condition, otherwise the Defence of India Act is the most potent machine to reduce human beings to a state of uttermost impuissance, to bring them down to the level of mere automatons, bereft of all the rights and privileges enjoyed by civilized people. If the Chief Commissioner is still unaware that the very Indian officials working under his nose are thoroughly imbued with the sentiments expressed in the above resolutions, it is high time that he shed those who surround him with misleading news. Then it is to be asked, if the use of the Defence of India Act is not an act of undisguised repression, can it be called by a less unpleasant name? What statesmanship is this to apply a war measure to pacific acts, to debar people from pursuing thoroughly constitutional proceedings, to coerce law-abiding persons and inhibit their legitimate activities? What can be the drift of the Government's questionable policy? Is it to drive the constitutional activities of the people underground, to divert their energies into undesireable channels that these acts of suppressions and repression are resorted to? What myopic statesmanship is this, what insensate temerity? Do the authorities realise that they are doing the greatest *disservice* to the cause of the Empire in thus ruthlessly alienating the sympathies of which they stand in sore need? It is a time for placating, and not irritating the people. The counsel that permits repression is woefully ill, and far from doing any good to anybody. If the authorities have yet to learn that kindness and grace form the only magic spell that can bend the people of India to anybody's will, and that uncouth harshness and unkindness disenchant all the favour one may have won with the Indians, they have learnt nothing.

I shall desist from making any further comments on this regrettable instance of bureaucratic indiscretion, but shall call the attention of the Government of India to the solemn problems which underlie the present crisis problems which deserve deeper and finer statesmanship than displayed hitherto. No off-hand bureaucratic mishandling of the deep political problems of the day would do at this critical juncture. The drift of the Government's policy, as it is apparent from every day incidents, points to nothing profitable and betrays a woeful lack of foresight. The Government must needs plumb the real depth of people's feelings, and then readjust the needle of the political compass in the direction of the right haven, because the weather promises to be least clement where the barque of the State is likely to drift under the present *pilotage*. No one can afford to vary practice from the precept one professes without serious detriment to oneself. If the world-struggle is for the assertion and reaffirmation of the Rights of Man, if the world-war is raging to vanquish despotism and to restore each nation to the peaceful enjoyment of Man's heritage—Freedom, no deviation is possible for the Government of India from the principles for which the world is fighting the Central Powers. You cannot profess one formula in the West, and act contrariwise in the East. But I have infinite faith in the British Democracy, with which we shall have to deal ultimately. A bureaucrat may sound a discordant note here, or a misguided official may sound a jarring note there, but the heart of the British Democracy beats true to the noble impulses of humanity—I feel profoundly confident of that—or else the English would not have been a free Nation. Nor am I prepared to believe that England will permit a few men to drag her fair name through the mire for the sake of their lust of power. It is however, a sad spectacle to see freedom-loving Englishmen so far forget themselves and the principles in which they are brought up as to adduce arguments against the very rights and privileges for which they bless themselves. Do they ever ponder over these things in private, divesting themselves for a while of their robe of authority, and discover the abysm of self-delusion into which the lust of power drives them? Let the bureaucrats take off their coloured glasses and for once see things with the naked eye? There is a world of difference between academical truths and their translation into every day practice but some academical truths if divorced from practice become a perennial source of mischief and Freedom is such a one.—Yours, etc.,

M. ASAF ALI,
Barrister-at-Law,

Delhi, June 30.

NAVAL WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Thomas' Cathedral at noon yesterday when Lieut. Cecil Blewitt, R. N., attached to H. M. S. Hardinge was married by the Revd. Lloyd-Arnould to Miss Madelene Helen Raper, eldest daughter of the popular Loco Superintendent G. I. P. Railway. The Cathedral was filled with Naval and Military Officers, several Civilians of distinction, and a galaxy of ladies in pretty frocks, conspicuous among those present being Commander Lanberry, Lieut. Perkins and all the Officers of H. M. S. Hardinge. The bride looked charming, in a triumph of the costumiers art, crowded with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a lovely shower boquet as she entered the sacred edifice on the arm of her father Mr. J. C. D. Raper, and followed by the bridesmaids, Miss May Raper, sister of the bride. When Dr. Edgar Faulkner had concluded playing the Wedding March the happy couple adjourned to the registry, and subsequently passed under an archway of swords formed by the bridegroom's brother officers to have themselves photographed in the compound by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Mr. and Mrs. Raper eventually held a reception at their residence No. 3 Wallace Road, Fort.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

As he appeared in his 82nd year.

SPAIN'S "BIT."

MEDIATOR FOR EVERYONE, EVERYWHERE.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said recently that the Marquis Villalobar, Spanish Ambassador at Brussels, has taken over the representation of Brazilian interests in occupied Belgium.

Spanish diplomats already represent—

French interests in Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Belgian interests in Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria.

Russian interests in Germany, Belgium, Austria, and Bulgaria.

Italian interests in Belgium and Bulgaria.

British interests in Bulgaria.

Serbian interests in Austria and Germany.

Austrian interests in Italy and Portugal, as well as at the Vatican.

Turkish interests in Italy and Russia.

Bulgarian interests in France, Italy, and Egypt.

German interests in Portugal and Rumania.

Portuguese interests in Germany, Austria, Poland, and Belgium.

Rumanian interests in Belgium, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Germany.

Japanese interests in Germany.

North American interests in Germany and Belgium.

The Minister also states that the task is now so great that a considerable increase in the diplomatic personnel has become necessary.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE STATE.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 30.

In the course of the Budget discussion in the Legislative Council some of the members viewed with concern the increase of the excise revenue in the State and urged Government to take steps to reduce the consumption. The Hon. Mr. Karnick Krishnamurti Rao, member, said that obviously the Excise policy was faulty and urgent reforms were necessary so as to close down drink shops on a large scale. During 1915-16 they spent 31.48 lakhs for the moral and material development of the people, while in the same year they had taken from the people 50.6 lakhs as a result of moral and material degradation of the backward classes. That fact should stir their conscience.

The increase of expenditure in P. W. D. was also pointed out and criticised by some of the members.

LATER.

The Budget discussion in the Legislative Council concluded to-day. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, non-official member, referred to the proposed iron industry in the State and said the fact that the Tata Iron and Steel Co. had undertaken to manage the technical portion of business was a guarantee of success of the enterprise. He suggested the terms of contract between Government and Tata Co. might be definitely fixed for a certain number of years with a clear provision that young men of Mysore should be admitted to work in the factory and trained to take up work themselves after that period.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE STATE.

The Inspector General of Education stated the defects there were and might be in the working of educational activities and would be remedied, but during the past five years considerable progress had been made in and thorough remodelling of education in the State. He claimed on behalf of the Government credit for introducing into the State five years' reforms which Mr. Fisher proposed to introduce into England to-day.

Dewan Bahadur Chakravarti, Financial Secretary, made a speech lasting more than an hour especially dealing with the new scheme of financial settlement and referred to the valuable work of Mr. K. L. Datta, special officer in that connection.

After Mr. Bannerji and Sirdar Kantraj Urs, Councillors, had spoken appreciating the optimistic change in the tone of discussion the Dewan made a lengthy speech. He justified the increase of expenditure in the P. W. D. which did productive work and requested non-official support and co-operation.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Sirdar Kantaraj Urs C.S.I., First Councillor to Mysore Government stated during the budget debate in the Legislative Council, to-day, that the scheme fo the separation of Judicial and Executive functions in the State would be given effect to in one or two districts within three months. Though provision was not made in the present budget for that, Government would provide money for the purpose.

"WHICH POLICY?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is more than two months since the retrograde policy against Home Rule and constitutional reforms began from the Punjab, and were vigorously followed by the Government of Madras, with such imprudent acts as the declaration against Congress-League scheme and internments of popular leaders, the Government of India have not still come out with an open avowal of policy. It is interesting to know that after the declaration of Russian republic, the German Emperor has promised his humble subjects some reforms "after the war." A Duch paper contrasts this attitude of the Prussian Autocracy with that of the British, who have carried out important reforms even during the war. Referring to the action of Lord Chelmsford, in declaring himself against "Catastrophic Changes," "India" in a leading article entitled "Promise and Performance" remarks as follows:—

"It is melancholy to reflect that, as far as India is concerned, the German, and not the British, model is the one which has found most favour with the governing bureaucracy. But are not bureaucrats the same all the world over? In this case, however, as in others, they have had full warning. It was plainly given by the nineteen elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council in their memorandum to the Viceroy. If, said they, after the termination of the war, the position of India practically remains what it was before, and there is no material change in it, it will undoubtedly cause bitter disappointment and great discontent in the country, and the beneficent effects of participation in a common danger, overcome by a common effort, will soon disappear, leaving no record behind save the painful memory of unrealised expectations. Why is the scheme in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch-box not promulgated for public criticism and discussion? And why cannot an honest attempt be made to follow the example which has been set by the Speaker's conference on electoral reform?"

Will the Government of India stick to the present policy or will it adopt the British policy which is the Englishman's just pride,—Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Bombay, June 30.

Vitafer
The All-British Tonic Food
Most valuable for Nerve Troubles of every kind, from Temporary Debility to long standing Neurasthenia.
3

WESTERNISATION OF BENGAL.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S ADVICE TO CALCUTTA STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Calcutta University Institute Lord Ronaldshay in the course of advice to the students said:—You, students of Calcutta, are the trustees of the posterity. You, students of to-day will be citizens of to-morrow. You, heirs of civilization of the East are being given through the agency of a western tongue an education which is the product of civilization of the West. Now it is perhaps rather rash to generalise on matters of this kind but I don't think I should be far wrong if I were to say that when western education was first introduced into Bengal there was a tendency for those who came under its immediate influence to adopt without discrimination not only teachings, but also ways and modes of life of Europe. After a time reaction against this excessive westernisation of the East took place and there are in Bengal, I believe, to-day Indian gentlemen, who have themselves enjoyed the benefits of western education but who look with dismay, indeed I do not think I should be wide of the mark now if I said, look with horror upon the prospect of a further westernisation of Bengal. In the opinion of some westernisation of Bengal means the destruction of the genius of Bengal and the genius of Bengal is a very real and a very precious thing. It is a spiritual force of great potentiality, which has been fashioned by the hand of destiny in the glowing crucible of time. The culture of Bengal has been fashioned by forces which are different from the forces which have fashioned the culture of the west and in his opinion an Indian who adopts *in toto* the culture, thought, ways and modes of life of the west is something artificial, a mere mimic of a man whose soul has become atrophied. Now, gentlemen, as I have said I think, that the view is a very wrong view but there is a moral to be drawn from it which I would commend to your careful attention and that is this that you should bring to bear upon western teaching, that you receive a discerning and discriminating mind. You may benefit enormously by the arts and sciences of the west but believe me, it is not necessary in order that you should so benefit that you should cut yourselves entirely adrift from your own paths.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The annual report of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, for 1916, shows the year commenced with 116 boys, of whom 112 were in the Reformatory itself and 4 were employed outside on licenses. Thirty-three boys were admitted in the course of the year. The number of boys discharged on expiration of their term of detention was 25, and of those discharged by order of Government for having attained the age of 18 years was 11 including one epileptic boy discharged. One boy was transferred to the Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda and two boys escaped. Thus at the close of the year the total number was 110, of whom 9 were serving out on license.

The total number of admissions was 33 against 24 of the last year. Twenty-three of them were convicted of theft and 10 of house-breaking and theft. Thirteen were ordered to be detained for three years, 10 for 4 years, 9 for 5 years and 1 for 7 years.

DISCHARGED JUVENILES.

Of the 36 juveniles discharged during the year, 12 had learnt agriculture and gardening, 13 carpentry, 5 smithy, 2 book-binding and type-setting and 3 painting and varnishing. One was not put on any trade as he was subject to epileptic fits.

Information regarding the after-career of the boys discharged in the three years preceding the year under report shows that out of the 139 juveniles discharged, 8 are employed in the trades learnt in the School, 7 are living with parents, 41 are following other trades such as employment in mills, docks, municipalities, others are working as engine-drivers, fitters, masons, goldsmiths, peons, warders and cart-drivers. Eight are engaged in military service, of whom 1 is a sepoy in the 110th Mahratta Regiment, one went to Basra and returned wounded, and the remaining six are employed as bearers in the Army, 3 died, 3 were reconvicted, 58 could not be traced.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES

It is the resolution of the Government of India for the consuming departments to obtain indigenous articles as far as possible in place of imported ones.

THE
INDIAN CHALK PENCIL Co.
GUJRANWALA (Punjab)
The only firm in India manufacturing
SUPERIOR WHITE CHALK CRAYONS
and
BRILLIANT COLOURED CRAYONS.
Highly recommended for their excellence of quality and for use in colleges and schools all over India by
THE DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
and
THE DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIES.
In use by the Stationery Departments of Government of India and Native States.
Prices on application.
WANTED.—Able SOLE-AGENTS to push our Sales in Bombay Presidency.
MANAGER.
Sole Agents, Madras:
A. S. R. MURTI & SONS.
Cocanada.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEE.

POLICY OF EXEMPTIONS TO BUSINESS MEN.

PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sitting in the Town Hall yesterday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd, presiding. Mr. H. S. Bowman and Lieut-Colonel Low sat as members. Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the military authorities.

At the outset the President made the following statement:—

In view of the apprehensions which appear to exist regarding the functions of the Selection Committee and the relations of the Tribunal therto it seems desirable that the Tribunal should state clearly what they consider to be their duty in regard to applications for exemptions from general service.

The object with which the Selection Committee have been constituted is clear. Their duty is to select from the nominal rolls of men liable to general service, the number required having due regard to the varying interests of individuals and of the several classes of the community. It is intended so far as possible to have a system of reliefs so that no individual will have to serve for a prolonged period of time. In fact the duty of the Selection Committee is to carry out the intentions of the Government of India that the obligations to general service shall be fulfilled with as little dislocation of business as possible.

There are however many uncertain factors in the situation. Under the Indian Defence Force Act any man enrolled for general military service is liable to be placed on military duty in any part of India for an unspecified time. It is not, and cannot be known exactly to what extent this liability will be enforced. The competent military authority is not bound to call up at any time any specified number or proportion of the men liable to general military service. He is not bound under the rules framed under the Indian Defence Force Act to consult the Selection Committee at all. If he does, it might be argued that the discretion of the Selection Committee is limited by the demands of the competent military authority. If he demands the great majority of the men enrolled for active general service the scope for election will be very small indeed.

The great majority of the important business houses in Bombay have by allowing their employees to volunteer for active service reduced their normal establishment very greatly; in most cases they are from 30 to 60 per cent. below their usual strength. They cannot be further reduced to any large extent without causing serious disorganization. There is therefore a not unnautral apprehension on the part of these firms that if a large number of their remaining employees are enrolled for general service, they may be placed in a position in which they are unable to carry on business at all.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

On the other hand we have a very important statement by the Adjutant General, which may be presumed to express the view of the Government of India. He holds that it is not in the national interest that any business carried on by a European singe-handed should be closed down owing to its proprietor being called up for active general service. This may be taken as amounting to an expression of opinion by the Government of India that Exemption Tribunals should exempt from general military service in such cases. But these businesses are mostly of a small and unimportant character and if it is held not to be in the national interest that they should be closed down, 'a fortiori' it is not, in the national interest that the more important firms, many of whom are doing work directly or indirectly connected with the war should be closed down. It is absurd to suppose that the Government of India will take action which they have definitely stated that they do not consider to be to be in the national interest. It may therefore, we consider be assumed with perfect safety either that the demands made on the Selection Committees will not be so great as to necessitate their selecting so many employees of one firm as completely to disorganize its business or that the Government of India will give the Selection Committee's power to select only such number of men as can be spared without serious risk of this result.

The duty of the tribunal is therefore we consider clear. Where they are satisfied that a business run by one individual would have to be closed if he were taken away for active general service, they must exempt that individual from liabilities to such service. Where there are more partners than one, or where there are several employees, the tribunal would only exempt individuals who owing to their special expert knowledge or their position in the firm could not be spared even temporarily. The tribunal would assume that the Selection Committee would not select so many members or employees that the firm's business would be seriously endangered.

This it may be observed has been the policy of the tribunal from the beginning as far as the larger firms are concerned. In the case of businesses run by one man they have perhaps interpreted the words 'national interest', rather more strictly than the Government of India appear to desire. This can and will be remedied by a revision of the decisions in such cases.

The tribunal granted Messrs R. D. England, R. Tucker, C. H. Hewleth, D. Harrington, L. E. O'Shea and J. Moses of Messrs. W. A. Graham and Company exemption from general service till the 31st December.

MESSRS. RICHANDSON AND CRUDDAS' APPLICATION.

Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas on behalf of nineteen employees applied for total exemption which was granted by the tribunal till the 31st December.

Mr. J. W. Macfarlane, Government Hides Inspector, Bombay, was granted, with two others, total exemption till the 31st December.

The Managing Agents of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company applied for total exemption on behalf of fourteen employees on the ground that they had to supervise the work carried on by the company.

The tribunal granted exemption till the 31st December.

The Agents of the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd., applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. G. F. Binus.

The tribunal granted him exemption from general and local service and all military duties except the prescribed four drills a week.

The same order was passed in the case of Mr. H. M. Williamson of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Mr. P. Haggin of Messrs. Tomlinson and Thomas who applied for exemption, stated that he was the only European representative in the firm, and if he were sent away, the business would be curtailed a great deal. They were carrying on piece goods and other business.

The tribunal exempted him from general service for three months.

Mr. Frank M. Gainett, Resident Secretary, Royal Insurance Co. Ltd., applied for total exemption.

The president said that he was originally put in "D" class, but now he was in "A" class. The application was therefore refused.

Exemption was also refused in the cases of Mr. Simpkins of Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, and Mr. S. K. Thomson.

The tribunal adjourned till the 5th instant.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The Home Schools vs. Indian and Anglo-Indian Schools game was the second charity football match of the season played on the Calcutta Football Club ground this evening. It resulted in a win for the Home Schools by a goal to love. On paper the Home Schools were a stronger side and they had the best of the game all through. General Strange presided.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We in England hear frequently of demands for compulsory revaccination in parts of British India. The latest request of the kind comes from Madras, and it will not be forgotten that a few years ago the Bombay Municipal Council were induced to pass a resolution in favour of this extension of the vaccination system, though they later withdrew their favour from the proposed scheme.

I am writing to suggest that before any such idea is taken up officially, an order should be issued directing the accurate compilation of vaccination records and the searching of those records to ascertain the vaccinal condition of all cases of smallpox. In order to secure compulsory revaccination every seven years, cases of smallpox in vaccinated children from seven to ten years of age are admitted by the medical officials. It is certain that there are numbers of vaccinated cases in children under seven years of age, but the officials plead that they have not the staff to make inquiries. They can make inquiries when they desire evidence to bolster up their demands for more compulsion, but when the facts would destroy their case they simply plead inability to do the necessary work. It is well-known that in severe smallpox the eruption is so great that the vaccination marks are frequently covered up. In such cases it is therefore impossible to ascertain by examination of the arm whether vaccination has been performed or not. If the patient dies it is quite natural for the officials to enter the case as unvaccinated. But if the vaccination registers were searched the real facts could easily be ascertained. Why is this not done?—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination Ledgue

25 Dension House,
Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminister, S. W. 1.
May 17th, 1917.

B. S. N. COY'S STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondents that the Government may appoint a Committee to consider the hardships of the 3rd class passengers travelling by the steamers of the B. S. N. Co. If it were not for facts, it is hard to believe that any steamer should leave the ports of the Urbs prima in Indis overcrowded with passengers in such a manner as is done on the steamers of the above company. The management is quite right if they say that they do not carry more than is allowed by law. If one were to visit the cargo steamers that sail weekly to Mormagao and Mangalore he would be surprised to know as to how so many passengers could be accommodated in the steamer. Suffice it to say that every inch of space on board and also the hatches are used for the accommodation of passengers. When the steamer reaches a port the passengers lying on the hatches must leave the place and make themselves comfortable wherever they find room until the hatches are closed again. This must be very trying to those having youngsters to look after and persons who are seasick especially ladies, and one must thank Providence that there are no accidents.

I cannot conjecture as to why so many passengers who travel by these steamers, Goans, Manglorians, Hindus (I talk of the educated classes) do not raise their voice and get this grievance redressed. Apparently what is everybody's business is nobody's business. It is hoped that Government will make an investigation and set matters right.—Yours, etc.

S. F. C.

Bombay, July 2nd.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W A Allan, Royal Scots.
Capt A Bowers-Taylor, Manchesters.
Lieut A R Buxton, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut S H Coates, East Kents.
Second-Lieut R Cooper, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W C Croom, Londons.
Capt A T Davies, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut RE Dean, Londons.
Major V O Dolphin, Field Artillery.
Lieut R Faraday, Londons.
Second-Lieut A W Farmer, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W S Ferris, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G W Franklin, Londons.
Capt H Gallaugher, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut C L Green, Essex.
Second-Lieut E Henderson, Londons.
Second-Lieut E T Hussey, Munsters.
Second-Lieut M Jestin, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt D R King, Medicals.
Capt A K McBride, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut T H Macartney, Londons.
Second-Lieut R M McLaurin, Irish Rifles.
Capt C D O'Brien-Butler, Irish Regiment.
Capt C H Reed, Chaplain.
Capt F Richardson, Londons
Capt J P Roche, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut W V Soulthorpe, Londons.
Second-Lieut E J Shoesmith, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Silvester, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Stone, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Temple, Londons.
Second-Lieut M T Wall, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut R C Wildsmith, Londons.
Second-Lieut P H Wray, Irish Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J F B Delap, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S J L Wyatt, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt J Marlow, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut P J Williams, East Surreys.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt W N Gourlay, Camerons.

WOUNDED.

Capt E L L Acton, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut A J Albon, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut G Aldersley, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Anderson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut H Angliss, Inniskillings.
Major W Arnold, Field Artillery.
Capt W A E M Arrindell, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E J Ashenden, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F W Baker, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Baker, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut H W Ballance, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F J T Barker, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F FitzR Barry, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut T S Beattie, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J A Bell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Bembaron, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut P C O Berkeley, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R H F Bernard, West Kents.
Lieut T C H Berry, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A G Bewley, Field Artillery.
Capt C FitzH Bill, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut F D Bilham, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S Blackhurst, Londons.
Capt A T Blackwood, Irish Rifles.
Lieut C M Bond, Scots Fusiliers.
Colonel A W N Bowen, Medicals.
Second-Leut C S Bowers, Liwerpools.
Second-Lieut J Brady, Cheshires.
Major J W M Breckenridge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R C Broughton, Leicesters.
Lieut T E T Brown, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A D C Browne, Flying Corps.
Lieut W E Bruce, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A V Burd, Sussex.
Capt E W Butler, Household Cavalry.
Second-Lieut C Cartwright, Londons.
Second-Lieut F W H Caughey, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut T H Clee, Worcesters.
Capt T Creswell, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut F L W Combermere, Viscount Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J Cook, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Coombes, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt J L Cotter, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C F H Crawshaw, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C F Crawshaw, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E K Crocekett, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T J Dalton, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut A H Dawkes, Machinegun Corps
Second-Lieut J Dawtrey, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut C R De Fraine, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D M Delaney, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut J L Dickinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Dickson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R M Dixon, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut G P Doggett, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut H A Duckett, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut F W Eagar, Munsters.
Second-Lieut B Eastwood, Gloucesters.
Rev M J Eland, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut W M M Elvery, Inniskillings.
Major E Fairclough, South Lancashires.
Capt T de C Falle, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut CW Fawkes, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W N Fenner, Field Artillery.
Captain C B Fenwick, Northern Cyclist Battalion.
Second-Lieut A E Fife, Machine Gum Corps.
Second-Lieut M Fitzerald, Irish Regt.
Rev. W Fitzmaurice, Chaplains.
Second-Lieut H H Forster, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut E H Foster, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut R F G Foskett, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E C Galweyfoley, Irish Regt.
Lieut R Gardner, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A W F Gilmore, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R W Gilmeur, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut P B Glancy, Dublins.
Second-Lieut E C Goddard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C M Goldsbury, Londons.
Second-Lieut C E Goody, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G Gordon, Londons.
Second-Lieut H E Gordon, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T O B Gore-Hickman, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H F Gough, North Staffords.
Captain G C Grimsdale, Londons.
Second-Lieut W H Hanna, South Wales Borderers.
Captain C H Harding, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H E Harris, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W C Harris, Engineers.
Lieut H E Hart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Hart, York and Lancasters.
Lieut C D Harvey, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G H Hasleham, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G L Henderson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R E T Hewitt, Irish Regt.
Captain A R Hill, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E L Hopkins, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W L Hoyland, North Staffords.
Captain P Hudson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S Hughes, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut W F Hunter, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H D Hyaws, Londons.
Second-Lieut G Jacob, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut W T James, Londons.
Second-Lieut H W Jamieson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut W S Johnston, Engineers.
Captain P Jolliffe, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut F W Jones, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C V Keeble, Londons.
Second-Lieut D J Kelleher, Irish Regt.
Second-Lieut F B Keogh, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut W H Kipps, Durhams.
Second-Lieut B E C Lamport, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Lancashire, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut C H Lander, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H Latimer, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H E Linde, Inniskillings.
Captain W B Loveless, Medicals.
Major W V Lumsden, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut P A B Lytton, Irish Regt.
Second-Lieut G N C H A Mocartney, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E L McDonald, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R L Mackie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J M McFarlane, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J W McGrath, Londons.
Second-Lieut J J McWhirter, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Malcolmson, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut R W Marshall, Munsters.
Second-Lieut C V Marchant, Londons.
Lt-Col E C de R Martin, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W F Martinson, Essex.
Second-Lieut P T Matthews, Londons.
Second-Lieut H C Maule, North Staffords.
Captain W H F Maule, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C B Maxted, Londons.
Captain J E Maynard, Londons.
Second-Lieut C W O Mayne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F P Meakin, Londons.
Second-Lieut R Melrose, Royal Scots.
Captain H C D Miller, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N J Miskin, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F A Moody, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P S Moore, Londons.
Lieut E W Moran, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut W J Morrison, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E A Mortleman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D A Moyles, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A F Murray, Londons.
Second-Lieut J L Newton, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut E J H C Nicholls, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut M W Nolan, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W J Palk, East Surreys.
Captain W Parks, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F O Parry, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C F Paterson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R Paul, Cheshires.
Lieut H C Pennington, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut M W Peters, Londons.
Second-Lieut J D M Philip, Londons.
Second-Lieut G L Phillips, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R W Phillips, Londons.
Second-Lieut R B Phillipson, Connaughts.
Lieut F Popplewell, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut C Potts, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H J Pound, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R E Poynton, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A W Price, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R A Puttock, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H A Quartermain, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W G Ramsden, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut A S Ramsay, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H Raynbird, Hampshires.
Lieut R S Reid, Field Artillery.
Lieut A V Rewel, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A Ribbons, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut A G Richardson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut A H Robb, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut E K Robins, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut H Ross, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut P Rothwell, Inniskillings.
Lieut J Russell-Jones, Machine gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R Shackleton North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C Sheil, Munsters.
Lieut W Skelton, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut G B Smith, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut L G Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Speller, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H J Spurgin, Inniskilling.
Major T R A Stannus, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut E G Steel, Londons.
Second-Lieut J E Stones, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T E Storrs, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut P J Surridge, Sussex.
Second-Lieut M W Taylor, Inniskilling.
Second-Lieut J J A Tempest, Cheshires.
Captain H W Thomas, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A C Thompson, Middlesex.
Lieut H G Thorne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T P Toovey, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W Torbet, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C J W Torr, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Trayner, Londons.
Second-Lieut H W Turner, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Turner, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W T Turner, Irish Regiment.
Major G G Walker, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R W J Wallace, Field Artillery.
Captain A R Wallis, Londons.
Major H Wardell, West Surreys.
Captain H C Watts, Londons.
Second-Lieut H F Wettone, Londons.
Captain S E H E White, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H T Wilkinson, Londons.
Second-Lieut L Wilson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut K S. With, Field Artillery.
Captain C Witts, Medicals.
Captain S Yeates, Irish Rifles.
Captain K J Yeo, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S F Young, Machine Gun.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G B Warren, Field Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut E H A Lucas, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut J Moran, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W J Mussared, Flying Corps.
Lieut F Sharpe, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A V Shirley, Yeomanry.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—WOUNDED

Second-Lieut A T Heron, Dublins. should read Hernon.

KILLED.

Captain H G Andrews, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W G Curry, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut M F J Halleday, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Hamilton, Connaughts.
Captain H Jackson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S A Kempster, Middlesex.
Lieut N G B King, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut T Ostler, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut P K Powell, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J G Robertson, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut L Tysoe, Labour Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Captain S Ramsay, North Lancs.
Captain D Scollard, Irish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A C Ellen, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Ellis, Field Artillery.
Lieut W H Fry, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H W Harrison, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut F J Nock, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G Page, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut W A Smith, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Lieut F Blackburn, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut G E Cardwell, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut T S Chapman, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut O C Cox, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V J Gallie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E D Harvey, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H R Holness, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut E H Lascelles, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut L L Miller, Garrison Artillery.
Hon. Lieut J P Mogan, East Yorks.
Lieut J D Newsom, Field Artillery
Captain J J Sinclair, Medicals.
Major E A Woods, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut J H Waddell, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED, MISSING.

Second-Lieut H S Helder, Duffs.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut D Simpson, Welsh Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F B Johnson, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Lieut H Hamer, Flying Corps.

LONDON, June 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut G D Blackwell, Northumberlands.
Lieut J Bowyer, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C R Cook, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C T Davies, West Kents.
Second-Lieut E E Dixon, Garrison Artillery.
Captain R D Ellis, Lincolns.
Captain F J H T Frere, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N Grant, Field Artillery.
Captain R H Gregory, Sherwoods.
Captain W J Hedley, West Surreys.
Captain F W Jackson, Engineers.
Captain C M Joicey, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J B Jones, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut W F Keep, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F W Knott, Yorkshires.
Lieut A McKenzie, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J B McKinnon, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J N Mothersill, West Kents.
Major W G Porter, Field Artillery.
Lieut T W Purves, Middlesex.
Captain G B Purvis, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H A Salter, Londons.
Second-Lieut G G Samuel, West Kents.
Lieut P E Sharples, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut T B Smith, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W Smith, Field Artillery.
Lieut A C Tetley, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut R M Upton, Durhams.
Captain A J Wakerley, Leicesters.
Lieut L C Wall, Field Artillery.
Lieut H Watthews, West Ridings.
Captain E E Wynne, Leicesters.
Lieut J Young, Durhams.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut A J Jessop, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E N Coxe, South Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W A Abbot, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R C Agate, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut D B Almgill, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut T O Atkinson, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieut A V Baker, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut V A Bayley, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R C R B Bennett, Londons.
Lieut S Blore, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W C Blundell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R W Bowyer, Sherwoods.
Lieut A Bracewell, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Brady, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J Buckler, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F Buckler, South Lancs.
Captain J C Bull, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W Tine, Border Regiment.
Captain W D Cook, Field Artillery.
Captain A C Court, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N Couve, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J J A Coyne, Dublins.
Second-Lieut P Cozens, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Davis, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut T W Dean, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E A Dennis, Lincolns.
Lieut P H Dodgson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Doudney, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J Douglas, Leicesters.
Captain T B Duffy, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A Dunn, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R T Eaton, Yorkshires.
Major N D A Fitzgerald, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G M Fraser, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G G C Freeman, Middlesex.
Lieut J G Gargate, Durhams.
Second-Lieut F G Goodall, Cameronians.
Captain W F Greenwood, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A Halstead, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut A B Hardy, Lincolns.
Captain A P Harrison, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut H M Harvey, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H B Harwood, Field Artillery.
Rev W L Henderson, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut W R Hill, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H S Hobby, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A W Hogg, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut V J Holland, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Hyland, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G H Imison, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G S Isaacs, West Ridings.
Major G B Johnson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Jones, Field Artillery.
Captain R O H Jones, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A D Laing, Royal Scots.
Captain R J M Leakey, York and Lancasters.
Lieut C G Leatham, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J Leather, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut A C Linton, Londons.
Second-Lieut J A Loutit, Cambridgeshires.
Lieut C M McHale, South Lancs.
Lieut P Mackinnon, Engineers.
Captain E J S Maples, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A G May, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E P May, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J G Moodie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Moore, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut P H Morris, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W I Nelson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut G H Nevill, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Neville, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R Nixon, Dublins.
Second-Lieut C O O'Beirne, Sussex.
Second-Lieut V Page, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J A Parkinson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A G Pearce, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut P F Pendlebury, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R C Perry, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W E Price, Sussex.
Second-Lieut N G Pring, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Read, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S E Reeve, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D H Reeves, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D C Roberts, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut F W Roberts, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W J Roberts, Engineers.
Second-Lieut M G Robson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C Sikes, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut E H Simpkins, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut D T Sloper, Leicesters.
Lieut J S P Smith, West Yorkshires.
Captain A C Stewart, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut A Straw, Sherwoods.
Captain T D Sutherland, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut V Sutton, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut R H Thropp, York and Lancasters.
Captain R H Tolson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E W Tuffs, Durhams.
Lieut R B Ullman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Underhay, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut R F Wagstaff, Leicesters.
Captain T D Walthall, South Staffords.
Lieut H S Ward, South Staffords.
Lieut E J Webber, Field Artillery.
Lieut J W Webster, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut G T Weir, Northumberlands.
Captain E G Weldon, Hussars.
Second-Lieut D N Wellwood, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut T H White, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut H N Williamson, Northamptons.
Captain D B Wilson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W L Wilson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Wrigley, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J M Wybar, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Captain W R Law, Cameronians.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut H C Chase, Lincolns.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut V S Adams, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J L Pinson, South Staffords.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R T Thomson, Middlesex.

MISSING.

Captain F J H Thavre, Flying Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 29.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 435 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

I. A., Major A. C. Ross, Captains R. D. C. Macleod, E. W. Spargin, 2nd-Lieutenants I. W. Galbraith, L. C. Clerke, I. A. R. O., Lieut. L. A. Glasspoole.

MISSING.

I. A. R. O., Lieut. E. E. Lawford.

NAVAL CASUALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 25.

KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Harry L Crowe, R. N.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut Harry A Davies, Reserve.

PRISONERS.

Acting-Lieut William S Green, R.N.
Acting-Lieut George S. N. Johnson, R. N.
Acting-Lieut William S Green.
Acting-Lieut George S N Johnson.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut John B Daniel, R. N.

NAVAL DIVISION.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW OFFICIALLY PRESUMED KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Reginald C. Whiteside, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, June 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lt Walter J Bibby, Reserve.
Engineer-Lt Joseph Hall, Reserve.
Engineer-Sub-Lt Wilford S Sims, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lt John N McAllister.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Sub-Lt Malise S Graham.

DIED.

Navalinstructor Marshall H Robinson.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Robert G Saunders.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Alan B Holcroft.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW OFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lt Arthur S Mather, R. N.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

PRISONER.

Acting-Lieut George S N Johnston instead of Johneson.

THE ERANDOL MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very gratifying to note from the Government Notification No. 4344, published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 28th June 1917, that the Government at last intend to re-establish the superseded Municipality of Erandol with effect from 6th September, 1917. It was for some days rumoured in the town, that the Municipality would be restored on certain conditions, but from the Notification above quoted, the restoration appears to be quite unconditional. The Erandol Municipality will henceforth consist of 14 members (inclusive of the President) of whom one-half will be elected and the rest nominated. It is a pity that the Government have not seen their way to increase the proportion of elected members. Of the seven elected members, six are to be elected by six territorial wards into which the town of Erandol has been recently divided for election purposes and one is to be elected by the specially constituted General Ward. Among the nominated members, there may be three salaried servants of Government. In anticipation of this Notification a preliminary voters' list has been prepared and published and objections to it are invited by the Municipal authorities. A final list of voters will soon be made and an early date is likely to be fixed for general election. Meetings are being arranged in different wards to impress upon the voters their duties towards the Municipality as well as the necessity of returning educated and conscientious persons as Municipal members. Many candidates are likely to stand and the contest is expected to be very keen. The Government have at last to their credit and to the entire satisfaction of the people of Erandol, righted a great wrong.—Yours, etc.

J.

Erandol, June 30, 1917.

"CURE FOR CONSUMPTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been informed that an assistant in a Laboratory is circulating a report that my remedy consists of powdered beans and peas and is "worthless and a swindle." Personally I was inclined to ignore such an insignificant person but a well-known Parsi gentleman has advised me to write to "The Chronicle." My remedy has had the honour of being mentioned by Mr. J. N. Gupta, Collector and Magistrate of Rungpore at a dinner given in honour of that illustrious Indian Sir Shamsul Huda, then member of the Council and now a judge. After hearing the evidence of this gentleman he expressed his belief in my remedy. A well-known Civil Surgeon, I.M.S. who has had ample opportunity of seeing the wonderful results of my treatment writes "I will mention you to other practitioners here, and ask them to give your treatment a trial." Mr. J. C. Coelho, Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore, writes "Certainly fine improvement tho' the phlegm has not quite left me I am beginning to have great faith in your treatment." Mother St. Gregory, Convent of Jesus and Mary, Simla, writes, 26/6/17: "I have just heard from an old pupil of ours that her husband has been completely cured by taking some powder which I understand has been prescribed by you for Tuberculosis. I know he was very ill and has been quite cured" My only sister was a few months ago dying according to the doctors of galloping consumption She was unable to sit up, had frequent haemoptysis and pains in her lungs. After a few weeks; she was well enough to travel from London to Rexhill and a report to hand last week says "She is much stronger and better and has put on 2 lbs. in 2 weeks." I have shown another patient's report to a High Court Barrister, Mr. Sukumarrajas Das of Manna Villa, Debri-on-Sone writes on 18th June: "I have heard of many convincing proofs of the efficacy of your medicine in cases of consumption."

In answer to many requests, I have decided to cancel my visit to Ootacamund and take a house in Bombay, so that I may personally watch the cure of my patients in and near Bombay. A wealthy Indian is willing to pay me any sum I like to ask if I will come to Agra to cure his son. In conclusion, I may add that my uncle was President of the Medical Association and I have been connected with hospitals in London and elsewhere and also an Institution where there were hundreds of consumptives and numerous experiments were tried.—Yours, etc

G. REYNOLD WALTERS.

50, Berkley Place, Byculla.
July 2nd.

AN HONOR YARMAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While looking at the back issues of your valued journal—the journal of independence and fearlessness—I find in the legal columns of 25th November, last, that their Lordships of the Bombay High Court (Justices Batchelor and Shah), though refusing to uphold sanction of prosecution of Khan Sahib Mahomed Ismail Abdulla of Kolaba District, for perjury, on a mere technicality of law, in his favour, thought it was expedient to afford the Government an opportunity of reading those records and of considering whether the person on his own showing had deliberately

The Mysteries of Myra

An Inspiring Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Written by Hereward Carrington,

The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

Dramatized by Charles W. Goddard,

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With Mr. HOWARD ESTABROOK as Dr. Alden,

Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

Next Thursday Another Chapter of "The Mysteries of Myra" and New Pictures.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is pursued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means, in order that the legacy of her father, a secret member of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl; in reality he is the tool of the High Master of the Black Order. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against the girl, and saves her from committing suicide while in a somnambulistic trance. By means of a scientifically constructed hypnotizing machine Alden releases the astral body of Myra, which goes in search of her persecutors. The Grand Master is informed of this, and in a terrific mental struggle for the control of Myra's spirit, Alden is all but defeated by the Master. Alden determines to break into the Order and put an end to the nefarious work. Myra is greatly troubled as to his safe return, and sends her astral body in search of him. The Grand Master hypnotizes himself, and in the mental fight which follows, Myra awakes with the spirit of the Grand Master, while the Master now possesses the innocent soul of the girl. The Grand Master next returns Myra's spirit and receives his proper individuality in return, under circumstances which place Myra in his power. But for the timely interference of Dr. Alden, Myra would have been killed. Varney places a red light in Myra's clothes closet, under which the spirit of the Master assumes mortal form. Alden is prepared, however, and under the violet glare of the mercury vapor lamps, which he installed in Myra's room, the body of the Master dematerialized in great agony. Dr. Alden's knowledge of thought photography enables him to discover a new and desperate scheme of the enraged Master, while his scientific arrangement of mirrors defeats the plan of the Black Order. Next the Master tries mental telepathy, but Dr. Alden scents the method of attack, reverses the process and brings disaster to the Black Order, while Myra remains unharmed. The art of levitation is brought into play, but defeated by the superior mind of Myra's protector. Furious at his failure the Master sends an "elemental" spirit to lure Myra to her death, but Alden's departed colleague, Hall, rises and foils the scheme. The Master begins another despicable plan which is unsuccessful.

EPISODE THIRTEEN.

CHAPTER LV.

THE HATRED IMPLACABLE.

"Varney, I would speak with you!"

The discordant voice rang out through the clammy recesses of the council room. Arthur Varney arose from his knees, where with his fellow members of the Black Order he had been swinging in rythmic chanting, a part of the weird rites of the Devil Worshippers.

The leader of ceremonies had just opened a meeting of the evil clan, as the brazen gong rang out.

"Yes, Mastor," answered the clubman, as he went slowly toward the black velvet curtains which puffed in the cold breeze of the subterannean chambers.

There were three resonant crashes of the gong once more, and he entered.

Into his vision there grew stronger with the spreading red luminosity the sight of the gnarled features of the supreme ruler of the order.

The two exchanged the sign of their brotherhood, thumbs pointing upward, from clenched hands, pressed against either side of their cheeks. The diabolical significance of this sent a shudder through Varney. The piercing black eyes of his superior did not miss the hesitant manner, and the despairing look upon his human tool of death.

"Look in my eyes, Varney!" was the curt command.

The man raised his glance and then dropped the lids, as though he feared that some inner weakness might be discovered by the gimlet sharpness of the master's stare.

"Varney, you have been brooding of late. I know all you have done, all that you have said, and even your innermost thoughts. My power is so tremendous that I will know every weakness—every unfaithful thought which you have!"

Varney, despite his effort at calmness, started ever so slightly.

The High Master observed.

He raised a bony fist, clenched until it looked like the talon of some omnivorous bird of prey. He leaned forward with an evil course on his thin lips.

"Arthur Varney, woe betide you if you play false to your oaths to the Black Order and to me, your Master of Soul and Eternity!" he cried. "You are letting your passion for this girl, Myra Maynard, weaken your loyalty. If you attempt to betray us I will. . . ."

His line drew back over the fang-like teeth. His hand descended toward the cowering man.

"Oh, Master! I swear that I have obeyed your every command. But Master, I do love Myra Maynard. She does not love me, but she could learn. My influence with her even now is so strong that I would force her to turn over her fortune to the order," he began piteously.

How often before had he made this weak plea in vain, to the indissuadable monster sitting in judgment above him. The horror of it all was finally borne in his iron nerves. Through such frightful catastrophe had they been during these past few weeks that he was yielding to the strain. No longer did he believe the occult promises made by the Master of a reward of eternal love and existence with Myra Maynard in mysterious paradises beyond the grave!

But the supreme ruler of the Black Order banged upon the richly carved altar with a furious fist.

"Varney, I have told you once two often that this cannot be. Myra Maynard is possessed of a power, which, if she ever learns to master, it will undo me, and our order. She must be disposed of. I command you to take out all the members of the Black Order this afternoon, to scour the country, and leave no opportunity for her to escape. My will is supreme here, and at the slightest sign of your falter I will give you the most horrible punishment which the mind of man can conceive, and which only my art can administer!"

At these awful words, the sinister truth of which Varney understood only too well, he bowed low.

"I obey, O, mighty master!" he murmured weakly. And with a hopeless droop of his broad shoulders, he made a low obeisance, and backed, shuddering from the secret room.

Once in the general council chamber, he gave directions to the leader of the ceremonies, who evidently understood even more than he the nature of the Master's plans.

But it was part of the cunning ruler's scheme to force no other than the love-lorn Varney to lead in the cowardly attack upon the unsuspecting girl. He was certain of his dominance with the man, and confident that his supposed innocence of any connection with the evil order would cover the most daring episode of the crime.

Varney and the other members removed their black robes, soon to be hurrying in a formation like a great net to encircle the unsuspecting girl.

And all this time Myra was as happy as a child, in the glorious thrill of such weather as would dispel all brooding thoughts of unseen fear.

Little did she dream of the treachery of the man she had promised to marry.

CHAPTER LVI.

THE WOODLAND WHISTLE.

Myra stood in the window of her bedroom dropping corn to the windowsill, while her pet pigeons fluttered and crooned happily over the treat.

One beautifully burnished bird, which she had especially trained, flew to her shoulder and daintily pecked a piece of corn from the girl's rosebud lips.

"Lucky bird!" called a merry voice from the garden drive, below at this juncture.

"Oh, is that you, Dr. Alden?" exclaimed the girl, blushing prettily. "I did not know that you had the horses ready so quickly. I'll be right down, for I have been dressed for the ride nearly half an hour."

The physician was a handsome figure, as he sat astride his spirited horse, with the unconscious grace of a born equestrian. Myra's eyes reflected a little unconscious spark of admiration as she stepped through the doorway accompanied by her mother. Mrs. Maynard did not resist the same impulse, as the doctor slid to the ground to help Myra with her mount.

"Where are you going, dear?" asked her mother. "Do be very careful, now, won't you?".

"Yes, indeed. Where shall we ride today, Dr. Alden?" asked Myra, holding in her impatient steed with a firm grip of the small gauntletted fingers.

"I rode yesterday through the Pine Woods," Alden replied. "I believe that if we go up there we will enjoy it—it's as wild as some mountain trail in Tennessee."

"Splendid! All right mother, I'll be as careful as an old maid on a merry-go-round pony! Good bye!"

And blowing a kiss to Mrs. Maynard, she led the way down the driveway.

She had not been gone, with her escort, more than ten minutes when the telephone bell rang.

It was Arthur Varney, and when Willis the butler informed him that Myra was not in he inquired for her mother. They exchanged the usual pleasantries and Varney ended up with a polite question as to Myra's whereabouts.

"Oh, she is out on horseback riding with Dr. Alden. They were going up through the old Pine Woods section," answered Mrs. Maynard. "It is such a beautiful day, and she was not able to reach you to ask you to go along, Arthur."

Myra's mother was very fond of Varney, and she felt that she should make some excuse for the ride with a rival. However, Varney laughed, albeit with a sharp contraction of the eyebrows.

"That's all right. I will try to see her this evening; perhaps we can have a little hand of bridge after dinner," he remarked agreeably.

"Splendid!" said Mrs. Maynard. "Come early and take dinner with us. Now you must promise."

Varney did yield before he rang off, but he had sore misgivings. He hurriedly telephoned the High Master of the location of the girl, and within a few minutes two speedy automobiles were racing up to head off the unsuspecting pair of equestrians.

The ride was a welcome relief to the physician, who had been working unusually hard in his psychic laboratory, and over some scientific articles which he had under preparation for a well known magazine.

And so they cantered along, enjoying the twittering of the birds, the thrill of the warm sun, and the almost intoxicating perfume of woodland and flowery stretch of roadside.

They did not observe that more than once a sinister face peered out from behind a tree or shrub as they passed.

But finally, Alden became aware that his saddle girth was becoming slightly loosened. He called to Myra drew up his mount and vaulted to the ground.

"Just a minute Myra", he said. "I'll fix this and be with you right away."

The girl laughed back.

"No, I'll ride on and you will have to do some fancy horsemanship to catch up with me!"

Alden was dismayed.

"Don't ride on!" he called. "Wait for me!"

His tone was almost imperious and maiden-like, Myra resented it, with a pout.

She did ride on, and by the time Alden had adjusted the girth and mounted his horse she was out of view beyond a curve in the heavily wooded road.

But she was visible to more than one person unseen by her. Among them was Arthur Varney, struggling against his heart's own promptings to bring the girl to destruction.

Alden galloped after her, but came to a fork in the road. The thoroughfare was so heavily verdured on either side of this point that it was impossible to go along either section of the branch more than a hundred yards.

He stopped and listened: there was no sound of hoof beats.

Myra has coquettishly stopped her horse behind the first sharp turn to tease him.

Alden put his fingers to his lips and whistled with a shrill bird note.

He hearkened once more and now came the answer.

He had taught Myra the trick, although the girl did not master it well.

"There she is," he laughed, with relief and whistled again.

But this time the whistle came from two directions at once. He paused, and then a vague alarm smote his breast. What could be the meaning of this, he poundered.

Again he made the signal, and promptly came two answering notes, one from the right turn of the road and the other from the opposite side. The heavy undergrowth of the winding roadways baffled any attempt to peer through them.

"This is serious," he muttered, as he listened again.

Still there was no sound of horses's hoofs upon the ground, and after a moment's hesitation he paced madly on to the left.

And as it happened Myra had taken the right turn.

Alden rode for fifteen minutes as hard as his panting horse would carry him.

"I didn't know she could rie so fast!" he exclaimed, angry at the worriment which it had caused him.

Then, at last, as he came to a long stretch of open country, from which he could look down on a clear view of the highway, he became convinced that he had taken the wrong fork.

"Well, I must get back, or Heaven only knows what may happen to her!" and he turned his horse, to retrace the mad flight.

"But that was a curious echo. I never heard one before in such thick woods as those."

Meanwhile Myra had blundered upon a curious tragedy, for these modern days of cynicism against everything of the mystic.

CHAPTER LVII.

THE WITCH OF THE WOODS.

A group of boys, with a sturdy broad shouldered bulldog on a leash, were standing at the foot of a big tree.

As Myra, irritated at Payson Alden's apparent stupidity in following her raced along the roadway she caught a sudden view of this little tableau.

"Sic 'im, Tige;" cried one lad.

Myra brought her horse to a stop; it was simple feminine curiosity. But a sweeter feminine instinct, the sympathy for the weaker in a struggle, prompted her to ride up a minute later, after she saw a pathetic little scene enacted.

An old woman, stooped of shoulder and with a ragged cloak about her weazened shoulders, rushed out of a small frame house nearby.

"You let that cat alone!" she cried to the youngsters.

"Oh, the cat's up a tree. What do we care?" cried the largest boy of the group. "Let's beat up the old witch, for luck!"

And he picked up a broken branch from the ground. The others followed him, and to Myra's consternation rushed at the expostulating old woman.

The girl tapped her nervous steed with the riding crop and leaped over the narrow gully at the roadside, speeding into their midst, just as the biggest boy, evidently the "gang bully" was raising his impromptu cudgel to strike the screaming woman.

One of the boys gave a warning cry and they scattered, but not before the indignant girl had delivered a punishing stroke with the crop on the shoulder of the biggest lad.

"You get away from here, or I will lash all of you! she cried. Her flashing eyes and the imperious note in her voice gave evidence to the young marauders that she meant what she said. They obeyed with alacrity, but before they departed with the growling bull-dog boy nature asserted itself with a parting verbal shot:

"You'd better be careful of the old witch!"

"She'll put a spell on you!"

Other, less impolite jeers, followed, but as the boy's disappeared Myra rode her horse up to the tree, and reached up for the trembling cat on an overhanging limb. The animal yielded to her gentle hand as she lifted it down and turned toward the frightened old woman.

"Here's tabby, safe and sound. I am sorry the boys alarmed you," she began.

She said nimbly to the ground, and stroking the black fur of the animal, lowered it to the grass.

The old woman regarded her with a curious expression.

"You're very good to an old woman that every one hates!" were her surprising words.

"Why! I don't understand. I don't believe that everyone hates you."

The old woman shook her head, as her hands trembled with the pitiful palsy of extreme old age.

Neither Myra nor she saw two heads, under heavy black caps, protruding from the tree trunks a few yards to the right.

"Aren't you afraid of a witch?" was the hesitating query.

Myra laughed merrily, as she shook her blonde head.

"Not at all. I don't believe in such nonsense. It's only an excuse to make fun of people who have reached the age where they should be respected and loved," she responded. "I am not afraid of you at all."

The old woman laughed now, with her wrinkled eyes squinting until they became mere slits in a leathery face. Yet there was a pleasant ring to the merriment.

"You're a queer little girl," she said. "Not like any one I've seen for, oh, so many years. I may not be a witch, but I can do something nice for you!"

"What is that?" asked Myra, eagerly. "Can you tell my fortune? Can you tell me who I am going to marry?"

And she held out her soft, white palm, after impetously jerking off her gauntlet.

The old crone shook her gray he[illegible] another cackle.

"That's what all girls want to k[illegible] easy to tell things like that when [illegible] my power," and she started tow[illegible] door of the little house, followed [illegible] black cat, which arched its back as [illegible] ed against the hem of the lon[illegible] skirt.

As Myra looked at her she rea[illegible] the unfortunate old creature did indeed resemble the drawings of witches which she had seen in old story books in childhood's credulous days.

"But, I'd not tell a nice girl about the future. If it's sad news it's better not to know it. And if it's good news, it's nicer to be surprised," she mumbled and shook her toothless jaw wisely. "But I was young once myself, you know. And I can show you some one who has always been young—only the young believe in them—and only the young in innocence and goodness can see them again, except me!"

Myra followed her, fascinated.

"Why, what do you mean" she asked.

"I can show you the real fairies!"

Myra smiled, doubtfully, but the old woman shook a talon-finger, as she paused at the door.

"You don't believe it, but will until I get some of the Fairy Salve, and I'll rub it on your arm and prove it to you."

Myra could hardly believe her ears. Now, she guessed that the strange old woman was demented, but before she had returned to her horse the door opened again and she reappeared.

This time she bore a queer white jar in her hands.

"It's nearly all gone!" cackled the old lady, "but you were good to me and my tabby-cat. I'll let you have a little. Roll up your sleeve."

The skinny finger was scraping at the bottom of the jar. Myra hesitated, but her strange companion nodded emphatically.

"Don't be afraid. I wonldn't hurt you. I don't hurt any one. Just try it and see!"

She insisted, and Myra, almost against her will yielded to the piercing dominance, of those supernaturally bright old eyes. The old woman rubbed and rubbed, upon the soft white flesh of her forearm.

Whether it was the vision, under some strange form of hypnotism, or some other occult manifestation of which neither she nor Alden could ever find out, something began to dance about, in the tender green blades of the grass at her feet. Then other little creatures joined in the merry-making.

And to Myra's firm belief—despite the unreality of it, despite the bright sunlight and her conviction that here, in the glorious woods, of all places she could have no hallucinations—the fairies actually danced before her on the little stretch of green turf!

CHAPTER LVIII.

THE SPELL OF WITCHCRAFT.

There was the sound of thundering hoofbeats upon the roadway, and Alden's steed dashed up.

"Thank Heavens!" muttered the physician, dismounting and walking toward this peaceful duo—Myra, standing silently with fascinated eyes as she watched the grass, and the old woman at her side.

"Let's go home and let well enough alone," he said.

Myra was offended at what seemed his curtness, and she bowed politely to the quaint old person.

"I'll come back some time, if I may, and learn some more," she declared. The old woman waved her hand strangely in the air, and smiled as though in some sort of silent blessing. She turned to enter the little hut.

"I don't think you ought to take such risks," said Alden.

"After all your occult experiences you should have learned the danger. I didn't like the look in that old hag's eyes!"

Myra was now truly offended, as only a girl can be offended by the man she likes.

"I don't care to be scolded. You missed something very wonderful. And I want to go home myself, now," she said, haughtily.

They turned back on the roadway. She was silent for a while.

"Oh, look, there's the little railroad station which I passed on the way here from the fork. There is a poor telegraph operator who was sound alseep in there when I came up."

"He will have a wreck on the road. He ought to be careful!" observed Alden.

"Poor fellow, I did wake him up and told him not to go asleep again. He said that his assistant was sick and he had to work twenty-four hours a day until they got a new man.

She rode toward the station, peered into the window and then jumped down to the plaform, walking toward the door.

Alden followed her in surprise.

"Wake up, sir. You might lose Your position if any one found you alseep again," said Myra, touching his shoulder kindly.

"Oh, thank you, miss," and the tired young operator rubbed his eyes. "I'm so sorry, but I'm so tired.

Alden smiled sympathetically.

"I'll tell you how to make an alarm clock. Hold that tin pan in your hand, when you get drowsy and nod. And if you go to sleep you will wake up when it falls on the floor," he said with a serious tone in his voice.

The operator looked at him incredulously, laughed, and then promised to try it. He had six more hours of duty before him.

"If you go to sleep again I'll haunt you," teased Myra.

Alden and Myra rode on then, little knowing what had happened at the home of the old woman.

When they reached Myra's home Alden dismounted to help her down. They had been gone perhaps a couple of hours.

"I must feed my pigeons again before I let the groom take the horse," she said. She hunted up some crushed corn and began to feed the birds once more, as Alden watched her with an admiring glance.

"Why look what this pigeon has on its foot!" exclaimed Myra, in surprise, as she picked up one which had lit on her shoulder.

It carried a finely written note attached [illegible]

[redacted]

"You remain home to-night!" cautioned Alden imperiously.

"I'll do just as I please sir—you are becoming a dictator, and I don't like you!" cried Myra. She walked into the house in a huff, with her pretty head up in the air. Alden waited for a farewell and then laughingly mounted his horse to go home.

On the road he passed Arthur Varney, driving his new automobile. The two men barely nodded. As soon as Alden was out of sight Varney drove into the Maynard estate, and hurried up the portico steps. Myra was changing to her dinner gown, and Mrs. Maynard spoke about the curious message on the foot of the pigeon. Varney dismissed it as the joke of some friend, and Mrs. Maynard left him alone for a few minutes. He caught up the telephone receiver, assured that no one was within earshot.

"Hello, is this you, Master?" he whispered, when his number had been obtained. "Our man caught one of her pigeons and I see it has returned, with a queer message."

"Good, Varney. That was from me. Take her to the Witch's house, up in the Pine Woods when she asks to go to-night. We will get her there. Do not betray your trust!"

And he hung up the receiver. Varney did not know that two of the Black Order had sprung out of the woods after Myra's departure from the old woman's house, and forced her to tell about the ointment, but was more terrified than ever of the Master's cunning.

After dinner that night, Mrs. Maynard retired early, leaving Varney and Myra together.

The girl then told of her desire to visit the old woman's place once more. He tried, oddly enough, to dissuade her, but suddenly, over her shoulder in the reflection of the window, he seemed to see a vision of the High Master, with the thumbs upturned on either side of the evil face. He weakened, and agreed to take her in his machine.

They sped out along the road, at Myra's direction, until after half an hour's ride they found the clearing.

Myra dismounted with agility from the throbbing car. As she did so Varney slipped a revolver into the girl's hand.

"You may need this," he muttered, and forced her to slip it into the pocket of her automobile coat. Then he trembled at his own treachery to the Black Order.

The girl hurried toward the door of the little house. A dim light shone through a window. As she knocked four masked men sprung from the roadside upon Varney and pretended to struggle. Then they rushed at the girl, who had stepped within.

"I received your message," exclaimed Myra, as she peered about the dimly lit exterior. "I came for the ointment, as you told me to do."

The old woman arose stiffly from the cot upon which she had been lying.

"It is a trick! I didn't send for you," she cried, affrightedly. Outside were voices, and the crone sprang toward the door to swing it shut, and bar it. Rough hands were pounding at the portal; the men were demanding admittance. The two women stood quiet, in their terror. Then some heavy beams or ladder, Myra could not tell which, began to bang rythmically against the door; the intruders were using it as a battering ram.

Myra remembered the revolver which Varney had slipped to her. She drew it from her pocket and fired three times in rapid succession. At the last report there was a cry of anguish from the other side of the wooden door. Then silence indicated a temporary retreat.

"They will return," said the old woman. "When they do, I will show you how to escape, for you were kind to an old witch like me!"

Myra sank weakly into a chair as her companion patted her shoulder and then her forehead, soothingly. The girl's body suddenly seemed to become lifeless. Far off in the telegraph station the drowsy operator, nodding once more, seemed to behold a vision of the same young woman who had chided him that afternoon. She seemed to lean over his shoulder, this fair apparition, to write a message on the top blank of a message pad on the desk before him. Unconsciously he began to tick-tick the name and address, then the message, as he saw it written, sending it along the wire to the next station.

As he finished the spirit vanished and he woke with a start. Th tin pan dropped noisily on the floor, and he rubbed his eyes.

"I wonder if that was a dream?" muttered the operator. He looked at the pad of telegraph blanks in front of him. But there was no message written upon the yellow sheets.

However, Dr. Alden had received a telegram, transmitted for speed from the receiving office by telephone. The message read: "I am in the Witch's house. Save me, Myra."

The physician hurriedly called up the police station, located in the suburbs near this lonely address. The captain promised action, with his reserves, at once.

Alden summoned a taxicab, armed himself, and was soon speeding through the dark streets, toward the rustic highway over which he had ridden so carefree that afternoon.

Within the hut Myra had returned to consciousness, under the old woman's administrations.

As she rose, exhausted from her curious trance, she sniffed suspiciously.

"What's that? Something is burning!" she exclaimed. The old woman ran to the other side of the little house, felt the wooden wall and wailed hopelessly.

"They have set fire to this side," she exclaimed. "If we run out they will catch us. They threatened my life this afternoon when you left and now they will kill me surely."

"I have a secret passage here by which we [illegible] escape; follow me." She raised some [illegible] dark hole [illegible] She made [illegible] alacrity which Myra had observed before.

But dark forms in the woodland espied them. Shots were fired, and the old woman dropped cautiously to her knees. Myra crouched down as well, her beating heart threatening to betray their whereabouts.

"Don't move—I'll beglamour them so that we will look like trees to them!" said the old woman, making some curious passes with her hands in the direction of their pursuers. At her command, Myra lay flat upon the ground while the old woman crouched.

Four men, weapons in hand, rushed toward them. Then they stopped.

"Nothing but a fallen tree and a stump!" cried one of them, pointing at Myra and her aged protector. "I could have sworn that they were the two women."

On the roadside, Alden, with several policemen, was rushing toward the flaming house. His heart sank as he saw the walls cave in with a great shower of angry sparks shooting skyward.

"Too late!" he muttered. "They have succeeded!"

With the bluecoats he ran toward the house, to do what he could—ineffectual as he felt it would be.

Suddenly, from the thick woodland, behind the ruined hut, he heard the piercing scream of a woman.

He dashed in that direction, followed by a police officer. He fired point blank at two men who opposed him, and they melted away in the darkness.

He almost tumbled over Myra, who was still lying upon the ground. He saw three other figures just disappearing ahead of them; but the safety of the beloved girl came first. He caught her up in his arms. She had fainted. He bore her in his arms to the automobile, where she regained consciousness to inquire about her protectress.

"The police have found no one in the woods," answered Alden. "Heaven help the old soul."

"The man had just recognized her when she screamed," explained Myra, "and he struck her with a knife! Oh, it was dreadful, but what can have become of Arthur Varney?"

An officer just walked over to them with Varney at his side limping noticeably. The latter had been found in his own automobile gagged and bound. It was a perfect alibi, and yet Alden listened to the story with a growing distrust. At Myra's insistence he rode back home with her in Varney's machine. She recounted the whole story to him, and told of her dream. Alden surprised her with the account of the telegram.

"And yet they say that dreams are never true," he remarked. "We will have a whole lot to investigate, before we understand all of this night's work!"

He was right. Even more surprises were to come!

(To be continued.)

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